

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 221

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ARM AMPUTATED

Injured Boy Reported in Serious Condition.

The accident of Jesse Lind, who shot himself in the left arm, proved to be a very serious one.

Tuesday afternoon Dr. Gerrish was called to Reddington, the boy's home, but was not informed of the seriousness of the case and was not prepared to amputate the arm. He immediately sent to his office, after examining the wound, and had his instruments brought to him. He found it necessary to amputate the arm four inches from the shoulder. The boy rallied from the operation satisfactorily and is resting very well today. Besides being shot in the arm, the upper part of his breast received some shot and this may cause considerable trouble before it entirely heals.

The boy was entering a corn crib door and carrying the gun with the end of the barrel close to his body near his left arm. The hammer of the gun was not set, but the gun hit the side of the door and the shell was discharged, with the boy's arm and breast receiving the full effect of the charge of No. 5 shot.

While the accident was a serious one and the boy is in a critical condition, it might have been worse. Had the gun pointed a few inches higher he would have been killed instantly.

Watch Restored.

The lost watch advertised in the REPUBLICAN a week ago has been recovered through the local insert. It was found on the road between Jonesville and Waynesville by E. Lain who wrote the REPUBLICAN as soon as he saw the advertisement. The watch belonged to Mrs. Davis who came to this city with Mr. and Mrs. Oatley Cockrum, of Indianapolis, in an automobile on Saturday evening and while here they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blish Thompson. Yesterday forenoon Mr. Thompson went to Waynesville and got the watch. It is not out of place to say here that it pays to advertise in the REPUBLICAN. The finding of this watch away up in Bartholomew county also demonstrates that our circulation extends far into the border counties.

Hanover College.

Full team opens Sept. 16. All departments open to both men and women. Splendid buildings, well equipped laboratories, library of twenty thousand volumes, fourteen professors and instructors, thorough instruction, careful supervision of students in and out of school. Moral tone high, department for training of teachers, strong department of music, music counts toward graduation, christian training, undenominational, graduates helped to positions. Room and board from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per week. \$150 will cover all necessary expenses for a year. Address

W. A. MILLIS, President,
Hanover, Ind.

The Sick List.

Mrs. Henry Treeter of E. Fourth street is seriously ill with nervous prostration.

John Russell, son of George Russell and wife, of E. Second street, who has been ill the last four weeks with typhoid-malaria, is better today.

Tilford Clark, of East Sixth street is sick with lung trouble.

Arthur Warner, son of Ransom Warner, is in a serious condition with typhoid pneumonia at his home on High street.

Joseph McNelly who has been sick for some time with lung trouble is no better today.

The condition of Dr. Lett remains the same.

Night Blooming Cactus.

Miss Nellie Jones had a large night blooming cactus in bloom last evening at her home on Indianapolis avenue. The flower was a very large one and well proportioned.

A cactus belonging to Miss Lou Van Horn had four large blooms Monday night. This is a large number of flowers for one plant to have at one time.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at the drug store.

Fine peaches for canning purposes, all kinds, all prices. Cole's Smoke House. a20d

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

MARRIED.

ROSS-BASEHART

Prof. E. M. Ross, of this city, and Miss Gertrude Basehart were married today at her home in McHenry, Kentucky. They will come direct to this city where they will make their home. Prof. Ross is the principal of the Seymour Business College which he established and which has had a steady growth from the start. He is a young man of sterling qualities and has made many friends since he located here.

Telephone Meeting.

A party of business and professional men drove to Dudleytown last night in the interest of the new telephone company. A meeting had been previously arranged at the residence of Henry Bobb and about forty farmers assembled to hear the discussion. Mr. Griffith, of the Home Telephone Company, was also present and made a short speech. No conclusion was reached last night and it will probably be several weeks before the question of entering the city will be settled.

Presbyterian Picnic.

The Presbyterian S. S. picnic will be held tomorrow in Fox's grove near Reddington. Special traction car which will carry the members of the school will be loaded on the track in front of the REPUBLICAN office at 9:50 a. m. Bring your tickets supplied for transportation on that car. Be there on time as the car will leave promptly as scheduled. The transportation necessary from car to picnic grounds has been provided.

Cabin Party.

A party of young ladies went to Peter's Cabin last evening for a week's camping party. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. John Groub will chaperone the party. Besides those from this city are Miss Murdock and Miss Adams who are visiting here. The cabin has been especially arranged for the week and a pleasant outing is anticipated.

Dinner Party.

Monday evening Mrs. Joe H. Andrews gave a dinner party in honor of Miss Adams, Greensburg, Pa., and Miss Murdock of Mercer, Pa., who are visiting Miss Madge Montgomery and Miss Helen Andrews. About fourteen young ladies were present. After the dinner, which was laid in seven courses, was served, the guests spent a pleasant evening with their hostess.

Approaching Wedding.

The engagement of Miss Emma Burbrink, of Jonesville, and Otto Deusing, of Hiawatha, Kansas, has become known to their friends. The wedding will take place the last of the month at the home of the bride-elect's mother, Mrs. Fred Burbrink. Mr. Deusing is at present visiting relatives here.—Columbus Republican.

Back Hurt.

This morning Elias Champion a mill right at Blish's Mill wrenched his back while stooping to pick up some tools. He was taken home by some of the employes but his injury is not a severe one. Mr. Champion has been troubled with his back before and does not expect to be confined to his room more than two or three days.

Paralyzed.

This morning John Spencer, an employe of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis on his right side. He felt his strength leaving him and called for assistance. He was carried home and is resting very well this afternoon, and his condition is not considered critical.

Come to the Circus.

Remember that the Hagenbeck and Wallace shows will be in Seymour August 31. Seymour counts on a big crowd that day for everybody likes a circus. This is the best one on the road and the thing to do is to lay off that day and come to town.

Traction Talk.

The announcement that a movement had been started to build a traction line to Bownstown has created much local interest. The people are decidedly in favor of better transportation facilities between the two places.

Buried at Memphis.

The remains of Mrs. Mary A. Baldwin, who died at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, were buried at Memphis. A letter from the son, Dr. W. H. Baldwin, to J. H. Matlock brings this information.

Don't fail to attend our "Forced Sale" C. R. Hoffman. a17 1fd

SOLDIERS' REUNION

Veterans Gather at Scottsburg Wednesday And Thursday.

The Soldiers' Reunion at Scottsburg which has been arranged for Aug., 19 and 20, began today and will continue until Thursday evening.

Scottsburg has endeavored to draw a large crowd and has widely advertised the programme.

The members of five or six regiments, including the 22nd, 68th and others will attend and the programme has been arranged to interest the veterans. Today the visitors are being assigned to their quarters and are meeting their old comrades. This afternoon addresses will be made by Hon. W. E. Cox and Judge J. H. Shea. In the evening there will be short talks by some of the soldiers around the campfire and there will be an exhibition of an old army drill.

On Thursday will occur a big parade in which all the soldiers will participate. Dinner will be served free to the old soldiers in the regular army style. In the afternoon speeches will be made by Capt. W. E. English and W. D. Alexander, commander of the Indiana G. A. R.

Special attention will be given to the W. R. C. and the ladies of the G. A. R. Martial music will be played and everything will be carried on in army style.

Quite a number from this city attended today and others expect to go to-morrow to be in the parade.

Old Soldiers' Day.

From early morning until late at night, Tuesday, September 8, the second day of the Indiana State Fair this year, will be a gala time for the old soldiers, and, in fact, for all of the people of Indiana who wish to see fine livestock, listen to high-class music and attend attractive, first-class entertainments. Tuesday will be old soldiers' day at the fair and also children's day, and it is expected that the attendance on that day will be a record breaker. All old soldiers and all school children between the ages of 7 and 12 and in the charge of teachers will be admitted free of charge.

And there will be no lack of entertainment on that day. The war-scarred veterans may listen to stirring music by Weber's band, one of the finest in the country, and by the Indianapolis Military band, and with a modest flight of fancy may imagine that they are once more at Gettysburg or Antietam, carrying the flag of the Union to ultimate victory. And then, besides all this, there will be vaudeville attractions in front of the grand stand, and the races will begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, and what old soldier is there who does not like to watch the speed of a spirited horse.

Home Grown Tobacco.

In the window at George Cole's store is a leaf of homegrown tobacco that is probably the largest ever exhibited in Seymour. It is 3 feet and 1½ inches long and 23 inches wide. It was grown by James DeGolyer, the well known gravel road contractor who does a little expert farming on the side. He will have forty acres of this sort of tobacco for sale, we are informed, unless the "night riders" beat him to it. This tobacco is known as the red burley.

New Traveling Man.

The Central Pharmaceutical Company has put a new traveling man on the road. The new man is George K. Stephenson, who has traveled southern Illinois for about eighteen years for G. F. Harvey & Company, of Saratoga, New York. He will travel the same territory for the Seymour company. He knows the trade thoroughly and is a valuable man. The Central Pharmaceutical Company has become widely known and has a large and well established business.

Long Auto Trip.

An automobile with three passengers passed through the city yesterday on their way to New Orleans.

The party started from San Francisco and are making the trip to New Orleans by the way of Chicago and Louisville. Quite a number of automobiles making long journeys have passed through Seymour this summer.

Get your Peaches that are right, prices to suit. Coles Smoke House. a20d

Mark Williams and all the local agents of the Prudential Insurance Company went to Columbus this afternoon to attend a district meeting.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given by the common council of the city of Seymour, Indiana, that sealed proposals will be received by it, at its office at the hour of seven o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 31, 1908, for the following described public improvement resolutions named for the construction of a 24 and 20 inch sewer on Sixth street from Blish street to Peter's ditch. All work to be done in the making of said described public improvement shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of improvement resolutions, as numbered, and the detailed plans, profiles, drawings and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of the city civil engineer of the city of Seymour, Ind.

The bidders in submitting proposals to make said described public improvements must accompany each bid with a certified check in the sum of not less than \$50 as evidence of good faith that the successful bidder will execute within ten days from the acceptance of proposals, contracts and bonds satisfactory to the common council of the city of Seymour, for making said improvements. A failure of the successful bidder to enter into such contracts and bonds upon the acceptance of such proposals will forfeit the check and the sums of money payable thereon to the city as agreed and liquidated damage for such failure.

The common council reserves the right to reject one or all bids. Published on 19 and 26 of August, 1908.

FRED EVERBACK, City Clerk.

Call For Convention.

The republicans of Jackson Co. will meet in their respective townships at the places designated below on Saturday August 29th at 1:30 for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the county convention to be held in Brownstown, Tuesday September 1st at 11 a. m.

Each township being entitled to the following delegates and alternates: Brownstown 18 delegates 18 alternates meet at Brownstown.

Jackson 72 delegates 72 alternates meet at Seymour.

Salt Creek 13 delegates 13 alternates meet at Houston.

Hamilton 11 delegates 11 alternates meet at Cortland.

Redding 9 delegates 9 alternates meet at Rockford.

Carr 14 delegates 14 alternates meet at Medora.

Driftwood 9 delegates 9 alternates meet at Vallonia.

Grassy Fork 7 delegates 7 alternates meet at Tampico.

Vernon 21 delegates 21 alternates meet at Crothersville.

Owen 14 delegates 14 alternates meet at Clearspring.

Washington 6 delegates 6 alternates meet at Dudleytown.

Chairman of township conventions will please report names of delegates chosen to county chairman.

Hon. James E. Watson, our candidate for governor, will be present at the county convention and make an address. Not only republicans but the people in general are invited to come and hear him.

T. V. PRUITT,
County Chairman.

Improvements.

The Knight of Pythias Lodge is improving their lodge room on the third floor of the K. of P. Building.

Clark Davis is building a two room addition to his residence on N. Ewing street. He is also enlarging his porch.

M. S. Blish is having several rooms in his residence on N. Chestnut street improved with quartered oak paneling.

C. F. Reed is adding a room at the rear of his house house on Indianapolis Avenue.

The residence of Fred Droege is nearing completion and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Jerry Anderson is building a fine brick garage for his automobile.

Court of Honor Social.

A social was given last evening by the Court of Honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brown on S. Vine street. The lawn was decorated with flowers and Japanese lanterns. About fifty guests were presents and after enjoying a social evening a feast of melons was served. This lodge entertains its members with some social event several times during the year, and the gathering last evening was one of the most pleasant the lodge has had.

Park Meeting.

The members of the W. H. M. S. of the M. E. Church held their monthly meeting at the City Park yesterday afternoon. A large attendance was present and an enjoyable meeting was had.

Money saved is money made "Forced Sale" is the place. C. R. Hoffman.

AUTOMOBILE CO.

A New Enterprise For Seymour Well Under Way.

The Southern Indiana Automobile Company is a new incorporation that will soon be doing business. Quite a number of local people are interested in it and these held a meeting Tuesday night and elected Harley Jackson, president, W. P. Masters, vice-president, C. B. Davis, secretary and treasurer and Isaac Ebbert general manager.

The purpose of the company is to establish a garage and to handle automobiles and do all sorts of automobile repairing. A location has not been decided upon but several desirable places are under consideration. The capital back of this enterprise is sufficient to make it a big success.

Such a plant is needed here and will surely develop a large business. Automobiles are getting more numerous all the time and in another year the number here will probably be twice as many as now. Besides, this city is the half way point between Indianapolis and Louisville and automobiles always make stops here. Considerable business would be secured from them in the way of repairs. The REPUBLICAN believes that this company has a bright future.

CLINGS TO HIS OLD POLICIES.

After the election of 1900 Bryan wrote to a friend that leading the Democratic party twice to defeat was enough for any man. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats then thought so too and think so now. They are unchangeable in their thought as he is in most of his first impressions and early convictions. But Bryan is now a changed man, says the Indianapolis News and many other Bryanolaters, old and new, of Indiana. Is he? Read the opening paragraphs of his "speech of acceptance" at Lincoln last Wednesday—

"Having twice before been a candidate for the presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them."

We have never thought that Bryan had buried all his old policies. His third nomination has renewed his faith in them and strengthened his attachment to them all—bimetallism, anti-imperialism (which is resurrected for a moment in this speech) and the rest. You remember how he got up from a sick-bed and went on the floor of the convention in St. Louis four years ago and thundered successfully against the effort to "stultify" him by having the Democratic party declare formally for the gold standard, as desired by its candidate that year? Presbyterian Bryan is the pope of his party, and all his utterances ex cathedra are infallible.

It were well for all Democrats of the good old sort to read again the plain, blunt, arrogant assertion of Bryan that the only explanation why their party has nominated him this year is that they have grown up to the principles and policies for which he has contended for twelve years. What are they?

Congregational Meeting.

Congregational meeting at the Presbyterian church Friday evening 7:30, business of importance, every member should be present.

LOUIS HELLER,
Clerk.

W. L. Johnson writes his clerks from Montreal, Canada, where he spent Sunday. He says that is a great and interesting city. They report a delightful trip all along the St. Lawrence.

Ice cold melons delivered at your door, Cole's Smoke House. a20d

We are laying out more and different goods every day at sacrificing prices to raise our \$2500. C. R. Hoffman. a17 1fd

Gold Medal Flour is the only "best." JAMIMA.

ANNABEL: Use Gold Medal Flour for your pastry. GERALDINE.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Monday, Sept. 7, Set Apart for the Hosts of Toil.

Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—In a formal proclamation issued from the executive offices in the statehouse last night, Governor Hanly declares Monday, Sept. 7, Labor Day, to be a legal holiday throughout Indiana. The governor requests all public officials to close their offices, and appeals to individuals, wherever possible, to suspend private business. The governor said: "Labor is the one source of wealth. The genius both of production and of commerce is in it. Through it the mastery of nature's forces is attained and the utilization of her resources acquired. Without it science and invention could achieve no triumphs. It is the foundation of society, the inspiration of government, the bulwark of civic order. It is more than the law of life. It is life itself. It is God-appointed. Let all public offices be closed and all private business, wherever possible, be suspended. Let us keep the day here set apart in appreciation of labor's worth and in commemoration of its victories."

Although John W. Kern, Democratic nominee for vice president, is to be notified of his nomination next Tuesday, he has buried whatever ambitions he may have had to pose as the central figure of that event. Instead, he is said to be perfectly willing to shine in the reflected glory of William Jennings Bryan and to sidestep completely so that the latter may be the headliner. Kern's enthusiastic Indiana followers who will rally for the notification and shout their approval, will have only a brief inning, according to the plans that are now being perfected. J. Oscar Henderson, one of Kern's bosom friends, said today that Kern's speech will not consume more than fifteen minutes. He will not have an opportunity in that period to discuss the issues, but he will be able to express his profound appreciation of the honor conferred on him by the Denver convention and to declare that he stands with the "peerless leader." Then "exit" for Kern and the spotlight for Bryan, who, it was stated at the Democratic headquarters today, will talk for an hour or so on the trust question, giving the entire country the views of the Democratic hosts on that subject. Kern is to be notified, but Bryan is to be the "big works" of the event. Parks M. Martin, former chairman of the state committee, who is making the arrangements for the notification, said today that the program has been completed partially. It will begin at 8 a. m., with the arrival of Mr. Bryan from Chicago in company with Norman Mack, chairman of the national committee. At 11 a. m., an informal reception for members of the notification committee and other guests of honor will be held at the Denison hotel. At noon luncheon will be served at Kern's home for Bryan and Mack. At 12:30 Bryan, Kern and members of the various committees will leave for the state fair grounds in automobiles. At 1:30 Thomas Taggart as member of the national committee from this state, will call the meeting to order. He will be temporary chairman and Mack permanent chairman. Mack will introduce Theodore P. Bell of California, chairman of the notification committee, who will break the news to Kern. Mr. Kern will then have his inning, speaking fifteen minutes in accepting the nomination. Then Mr. Bryan will be introduced as the "next president of the United States." His keynote on the trusts will then be delivered. It is expected that the exercises will be concluded by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the countrymen who are organizing to attend, may be able to catch the early trains home. Martin stated this afternoon that the Central Passenger association has informed him that it will not give any reduced railroad rates because of the notification. Mr. Kern left here last night for Milwaukee, where he will deliver an address at the reunion of the Democratic clubs of Wisconsin.

A Wonder that Has Puzzled Many.

There are many people that are greatly puzzled over the wonderful effects of Root Juice. When this new medicine was first introduced it was generally thought that a new fake was born to die in a short time. But as time passed and so many testimonials are pouring in from all over the country from people who had given up all hope of ever seeing another well day, and neighbor is telling neighbor is telling of some great good received from the use of Root Juice. Many people are wondering why this great remedy was not discovered years ago. What a grand boon to human kind is a remedy like Root Juice, a combination of nature's drugs that soothes and heals and tones the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. How sweet is health and how wonderful are the many cures that Root Juice has made of rheumatism, catarrh indigestion, female weakness and other troubles of the digestive and secretory organs. Those who wish to learn of this great remedy should go to W. F. Peter's drug store.

NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Lest We Forget.

We've Patti's tons of fond farewell
And Bryan's candidating stunts;
There's July's annual torrid spell;
T. Roosevelt's devastating hunts;
The winter's heat and drive of coal—
And Peary's scramble for the Pole.

Comes Carrie Nation with an axe,
And prohibition candidates;
We see the lid man getting lax;
The Standard Oil puts up its rates;
Just now the Red cross is trusting roll—
While Peary dashes for the Pole.

An actress loses jewels rare;
Each year the circus comes to town;
The peach crop falls in Delaware;
Tom Lipton writes a challenge down;
Then Wall Street cranks some trusting roll—
And Peary starts to find the Pole.

The "highest building" nears the skies;
A song bird ripples through the land;
Come fashions, sheath and otherwise;
The tariff question comes to hand;
A panic puts us in the hole—
Still Peary hunts that famed old Pole.

Charles B. Barnes in New York World.

How Long to Sleep.

There can be no hard and fast rules
set for the length of time one should
sleep. All depends on the person and
temperament.

We are told that brain workers and
those of a nervous nature need more
sleep than others, yet some of the great-
est thinkers in the world sleep but four
or five hours a night, with no ill effects.

A good rule to follow is to sleep un-
til one awakes refreshed, whether that
is in five hours or ten.

If possible, do not be called. This is
particularly important for growing chil-
dren. Some parents make a fetish of
early hours for their children and think
so much of getting them out of lazy
habits that they do not consider their
nervous systems.

Even when you must go to work at an
early hour, do not train yourself to de-
pend on an alarm which gives a shock
to the nervous system. Go to bed with
the fixed idea in your brain to awaken
at a certain hour, and it rarely fails that
your eyes pop open at that minute.

If it be well to sleep until refreshed,
it is not well to indulge in the habit of
turning over for another nap. Get up as
soon as you awake and you will not be
stupid and stupid for several hours of
the morning.

Don't be one of those persons who says
with an air, "I never sleep in the day-
time." If you have any regard for your
looks and health you will take a short
rest each day, even though you think
you cannot possibly sleep. It won't be
long before you are saying, "I believe
just dropped off," and will feel better
and brighter for it the rest of the day
and evening.

Remember there is nothing like sleep
to build up and restore nerve power.

Where Sexes Are Equal.

Women are privileged to make a will
when 18 years of age in Wyoming, Colo-
rado, Utah and Idaho, and in these
states the wife and minor children are
entitled to a homestead and a certain
allowance out of her husband's estate
which has priority over ordinary debts.
Also in these states there is equality of
inheritance for both sexes, women hav-
ing been included in making the
laws of these states.

The "God-with-us"

Cure for Human Ills.

Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald tells in
the July Woman's Home Companion
how the church is losing its hold on
practical men and women. The reason
is not that the church is not
faithful to its duty, but that the world
has increased its facilities to satisfy
man. But here is a new way of reach-
ing the man of the world. His modern
way of living, with all its hurry and
worry, has gotten on his nerves. He
sleeps poorly, is depressed and mel-
ancholy, has nervous breakdowns, is dys-
peptic and sluggish and miserable. The
same man who will not listen to a purely
spiritual appeal wants help, and
wants it badly. The church that can
promise him health with which to do his
work, wins him. His bodily pain is
very real to him, for it is so much nearer
than a cramped and dormant spirit of
which he is not conscious.

"Where does the Emmanuel Move-
ment differ from Christian Science?"
There can be said to be only one point
of similarity. It is that both are desir-
ous of getting rid of disease. But they
no sooner join issue than they disagree.
The point of separation is in what con-
stitutes curable and incurable malady.
The Emmanuel Movement treats only
"functional disorders of the nervous sys-
tem." Christian Science does not dis-
tinguish between functional and organic
diseases. Then, again, the Emmanuel
Movement works hand in hand with
physicians, taking only such cases as
they recommend, cases that are beyond
the reach of drugs and the ordinary
medical prescription.

A Plea for Europe.

"I intended going to Europe this sum-
mer," said the energetic, cheerful moth-
er of five children, "but the baby came
last winter, and now, naturally, I can't
carry out my plan. If she were a year or
two older I could manage to go. But,
then, there are the other children! It
is harder to leave one's children when
they are between seven and fifteen years
old than when they are older or younger."

"I hardly see when you can go to
Europe, at least for years," said her list-
ener. The future looked like a hopeless
problem from the travel and the child-
ren points of view.

"One must live onward, as well as love
onward," replied the mother, wisely. "I
must go soon so as to begin to make
ready for middle age and to be able to
help myself become a broad minded com-
panion for my children in their maturer
years; to meet old age gracefully also. It
must mean everything, when one has
grown old, to have the kind of interest
in the world which travel abroad gives.
To know the places one reads about. A
broadening and a balancing come from it
which nothing else can give. I shall wait
now only until my oldest son finishes his
high school course and take him before
he enters college. Then my husband can
look after the other children. Go I must,
and before long. People talk about the
advantage of seeing one's own country.
For my part, every time I put in a plea
for Europe,"—New York Tribune.

Rotation in Belongings.

"I called my husband a regular old
maid, after we were married and I had
found out his habits of orderliness,"
said the bride of a year to one of her
jazz-married bridesmaids. "He had a
place for every one of his possessions—
you remember, he took me right to his
own home, which he had kept up after
his parents died—and not only did he
have a place for everything, but worse,
or better rather, he had a system of
rotation of his belongings that I laughed

at at first, and afterward made my
own."

"What do you mean?" asked the new
bride—a college graduate to whom "ro-
tation" meant primarily "rotation of
crops," in the mazes of economics study.
"For instance," came the reply, "John
had at least six pairs of everyday shoes,
which he kept in a row in the closet,
and each night he put the pair of shoes
he had worn that day at the extreme
end of the row, and pushed the row
along; then the next morning he started
out with the pair from the rear end.
Of course, once in a while a pair grew
too worn for further use, but he always
bought a new pair and worked them
into line. It was just the same with
his collars and cuffs and shirts and all
the one that came home from all the
laundry each week he put at the bot-
tom of the pile, and so he was always
carrying out the plan of rotation in his
belongings—only I do it now for him."

"I remember visiting once where the
hostess took me into her linen closet
while she put away the clean things,
and she followed just that identical plan
—put the fresh sheets and pillow slips
and towels at the bottom; only I think
she kept everything by dozens, for I re-
member her saying that it brought the
"wear"—as she called it—more evenly on
each of the dozen pieces. I mean to do
that way," said the new bride, with a
burst of enthusiasm. "For, between our-
selves, I don't know much about prac-
tical housekeeping, because mother and
I boarded the four years I was in col-
lege, and even before. It will be all the
more useful, especially living in an
apartment, as we do now, with no room
to spare."

"Hope your husband is as orderly
as mine," said the year's bride, with a
happily proud consciousness. "Although
I laughed at his old-maid ways, I have
adopted a good many of them. And I
believe that this system of rotation of
one's belongings—a woman can apply it
practically to all her possessions—is
better even than a 'place for every-
thing.'"

Children Simply Brought Up.

Most of the royal children of Europe
are brought up much as simple, middle
American children of the wealthier
classes, because they have none of the
party engagements and school affiliations
that take up so much of the time of
American children. The Russian chil-
dren are brought up according to Eng-
lish customs, living much of the time in
open air, and are said to be a strong
jolly lot of youngsters. The small boy
who is the crown prince imperial being
an especially precocious youngster.

A Rustic Festival.

The rustic festival has become a favorite
with the certain having pleasant
grounds on which to welcome their
friends. The festival is practically an
open-air version of the ever-popular barn
dance.

Use manila paper cut in squares and
folded once for the invitations, which
may be either printed or written. The
orthography for these notes should be
pronounced "reformers" in character,
the following being a hasty specimen:

Dear Sue: All the folks hereabout air
goin' to convene and jine in a farmers'
festival up to my house on the afternoon
of Thursday, June 10. I hope you kin cum,
if so please, were you countin' on callin'
dress and apron. We don't want any city
fixin's if we kin help it. It's goin' to be a
genuine country frolic. Your affectionate
brother, TILLY.

As the invitations suggest, only coun-
try costumes are worn. The girls look
altogether bewitching in their pink and
blue or yellow sunbonnets and flowered
calico made country fashion with an
abundance of ruffles.

The men will, of course, wear blue
jeans, coarse shirts and broad brimmed
hats of rough straw.

The amusement is usually dancing,
with a specially erected platform. Pol-
kas, reels and country dances are pre-
ferred to waltzes. A portion of the pro-
gramme at least should be made up of
these.

The supper is a real rural "spread."
Candles in candlesticks made from large
carrots form part of the table trimming.
For side dishes to hold the relishes hol-
low out large cucumbers and line with
tinfoil.

Fried chicken and waffles make a de-
licious main course for a rural menu.
When, however, it is impractical to serve
hot dishes out of doors, substitute cold
sliced chicken, bread and butter, milk
biscuit, cottage cheese, honey, jam and
jelly, doughnuts, homemade cake, cookies,
milk, butter and tea.—Exchange.

When Tired of Life.

Look at your liver. More suicides are
caused by a bad digestion than by un-
happy affairs of the heart or smashed
fingers.

Count your blessings. You will start
with thinking them nil; but if honest
will decide you have more than enough
to make living worth while.

Get distraction. Nothing more quick-
ly causes life to lose its savor than
deadly monotony. It matters not wheth-
er the monotony is that of not working
enough or working too much.

Learn the lives of those worse off
than yourself. Facing others' tragedies
is the surest way to make your own
seem serio comic.

Cultivate a sense of humor. It is the
greatest easier of life. To get all the
fun that is to be had in each day is
to free us from all dread of the day to
come.

Get out of doors. The woman who
can have the blues hard when the sun
shines and the sky is deeply blue, when
the fragrance of June is in the air and
birds and flowers cry out "Are we not
worth living for?" has need of a lunacy
commissioner.

Get rested. There is nothing like be-
ing "dead tired" mentally to make our
days seem a delusion that is best dis-
sipated.

If idleness is your lot, get busy. The
worker has no time to think like a bore.

Keeping Dandelions from Lawns.

There are those who say the dandelion
cannot be killed. I know better—I've
tried it. I have a lawn 200 feet by 150
feet without a dandelion, and I didn't
rip up my lawn either.

How do I keep the dandelions out? I
dig and drop a pinch of seed in each
hole I make when I extract the dande-
lion from the sod. New grass grows up
quickly, fills the hole and chokes the
dandelion.—Denver Post.

Hot Weather Menus.

Life will be much more bearable to the
woman who keeps house the year
around, if during the summer she pre-
pares her menus by the week instead of
each day.

When the cook appears on broiling
minutens saying "Please, ma'am, what
shall I have for eat today?" the aver-
age woman has no idea beyond copious
draughts of ice water alternating with
lemonade and ice cream.

Such a diet being more cooling than
substantial she racks her heated brain
with results generally much better suited
to midwinter than the dog days.

Take a comparative rest during the
better yet the afternoon when just set-
ting for the sista, and think out each

meal for the week. Write the results
on separate slips of paper and give one
each evening to the cook. In this way
it is easily discovered if any of the in-
gredients are not to be had and the next
day's ordering can be done early in the
morning.

Make these menus as varied as possi-
ble. Likewise as cooling. Never have
meat more than once a day in summer
and be particularly careful that it is
free from taint.

CAPT. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Humble Beginning from Which He Rose
to Be a Typical National Hero.

Some sixty years ago there sailed out
of a harbor on the Chesapeake, near
the town of Snow Hill, Md., a craft
carrying eight cords of wood—all on
deck. She was what was known as a
"bay pungy," drawing but 4 feet of
water, with a mast forward and a boom
swinging loose. Aft of the stump of a
bowsprit was a fo'castle the size of a
drygoods box, in which slept the cap-
tain and the crew.

The captain was Tommy Scott, a lad
of 15—strong, well built, and
springy—with the look in his face of one
who was not afraid, and who spoke the
truth. The crew was a cargo box of 12.
These two supplied the neighboring
towns with wood in exchange for oys-
ters and clams.

Some years later a straight, clear-
eyed young fellow, with a chest of iron,
arms like cant-hooks, and thighs lashed
with whipcord and steel, shipped as
common sailor aboard the schooner John
Willett, Capt. Weaver, master. He was
seven years older than when com-
manded the pungy, but the look on his
face was still the same—the look of a
man who was not afraid, and who spoke
the truth.

Three years later (1855 now) another
vessel loomed in view. This was the
schooner Thomas Nelson, Capt. Thomas
A. Scott master and part owner, loaded
to the scuppers with a cargo of staves
bound for Barbados. She carried but
one passenger—a slender Maryland girl
with a wedding ring on her finger, which
the captain himself had placed there
three weeks before. The voyage took
eighteen days, the sea being smooth and
the wind kindly—so kindly that the
slender girl sometimes held the tiller.
On the voyage back a gale from the
northwest swept the deck and split the
foresail into ribbons. On the tenth day
the navigator and half the crew were
taken down with fever, the navigator
dying as he reached port. Again the
slender girl held the tiller, standing be-
side the man who was not afraid—this
time with her heart in her mouth.

Forty-eight hours the two stood on
deck, taking turns at the pump and
tiller. On the twenty-fifth day they
sighted the capes, and the next morn-
ing dropped anchor in the Roanoke.
Many a storm have these two ridden out
together since that blind rush from the
Barbados—storms of poverty, of death,
of sorrow; many a bright morning, too,
and welcoming harbor have gladdened
their eyes, but there were always four
hands on the tiller, two big and strong,
and two warm and helping.—F. Hop-
kinson Smith, in Everybody's.

Odd London Street Names.

Those who know the city of London
have probably at times been puzzled by
the curious names borne by some of its
localities. The antiquary thus explained
a few of these: "St. Margaret's" attests
has no reference to footweat. The "pat-
terns" is a corruption of "patines," the
plates used for the consecrated bread.
"St. Mary Woolnoth" took its name from
the wool market which once stood near
it, "noth" being the old form of "noth."
"St. Mary Axe," popularly pronounced
Sim mery Axe, gained its name from the
fact that a hose with the sign of an
axe once stood in the street. "Crutched
Friars" does not, as one might suppose,
refer to crippled monks. It merely com-
memorates the cross worn by an order
of friars who were known as "crossed"
friars—"crossed in course of time becom-
ing 'crutched.' Threadneedle street was
originally Three Needle street, from a
house bearing the sign of the "Three
Needles." Bread street was once the
only street where bread was sold, while
Friday street was the resort of fish-
mongers who provided the Friday diet of our
pious ancestors."—Casell's Saturday
Journal.

White Mice on a Flag.

Lieut. R. G. Hervey of the British
navy, has designed a flag for the use of
submarines. The flag measures 18x12
feet, and its background is in three ver-
tical sections, one colored yellow, an-
other red and the third blue. In the
center is a black shield, divided into
four parts, two of which are occupied
by a submarine and three torpedoes. In
each of the remaining quarters is a
white mouse rampant.

This is the first time white or any
other colored mice have appeared on a
flag. The explanation of their presence
on the submarine flag is that white mice
are always carried on a submarine boat
as a safeguard to the crew. Rodents are
considerable more sensitive than men
to noxious gases, such as those which
may be found in a submarine, and immedi-
ately the mice show signs of collapse it is known
that there is danger, and accordingly the
boat is brought to the surface.—Mon-
treal Gazette.

Over Thirty-Five Years.

In 1872 there was a great deal of di-
arrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum.
It was at this time that Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
was first brought into use. It proved
more successful than any other remedy
or treatment, and has for thirty-five
years maintained that record. From a
small beginning its sale and use has ex-
tended to every part of the United
States and to many foreign countries.
Nine druggists out of ten will recom-
mend it when their opinion is asked,
although they have other medicines that
pay them a greater profit. It can al-
ways be depended upon, even in the
most severe and dangerous cases. For
sale by All Leading Druggists.

Electroplating Lace.

A method of electroplating lace de-
scribed in Popular Mechanics is said to
produce effects rare in beauty. The pro-
cess is not difficult and after the lace
has been copper plated, it may be sil-
vered, gilded or treated with any
other finish. The various colors pro-
duced on solid metal may be obtained
on the lace by using the solutions do
not have to be used hot.

Worries of Modern Life.

Nowadays we must not smoke spirits
nor eat meat; we must not drink; the air
of cities is poisonous, the air of the
country too strong; the light ruins our
eyes, and the noise racks our nerves;
shaking hands is a means of collecting
microbes and kissing is pure suicide. Life
is indeed growing dull and difficult.—
Madrid Diario.

Saw the Sights of the Town.

Resident—Have you seen the sights of
the town?
Visitor—Yes. All morning I sat in
the hotel front window watching them
walk by.—Lippincott's.

TALES OF PUBLIC MEN.

Sir Thomas Dewar.

Sir Thomas Dewar told an amusing
story at the opening of Dewar house
concerning a liquid which he sampled
in the prohibition state of Maine, U. S.
A. When he asked what it was made
of he was told that the blender took
a gallon of wood alcohol, put a wine-
glassful of glycerine in it to mellow it,
then ground down some plug tobacco,
and strained it through a cheese cloth
to give it a flavor, and united the whole
with a gallon of water. It was called
"squirrel whisky" because "those who
drank it talked nutty, and climbed trees."
—London Globe.

O. J. Weeks, Brooklyn.

O. J. Weeks, a prominent Brooklyn
business man, recently asked to be ex-
cused from jury duty on the ground, as
he stated in a very well written letter,
that he objected to "the method of jug-
gling with the law, splitting hairs, and
granting appeals on any pretext." A
friend of Mr. Weeks, said the other
day:

"A good many Americans, seeing how
expeditiously and cheaply cases are
handled abroad, and how long, and with
what cost to the taxpayers as well as to
the contestants, they are dragged out
here, will heartily agree with Mr. Weeks.
I glad he wrote his letter. Our laws
do need reforming."

"But Mr. Weeks makes no charges
against the judiciary. He doesn't im-
pugn their good faith. It is only the sys-
tem that he falls upon."

"He told me yesterday he didn't attack
the judges. He said he held them in no
such suspicion as a Brooklyn chicken
till held a Brooklyn judge last month."

"This judge, he explained, said to the
convicted thief:
"What I don't understand, Calhoun,
is how it was possible for you to steal
those broilers when they were roosting
right under their owner's window, and
there were two vicious watchdogs in the
yard."

"Calhoun chuckled and answered:
"I wouldn't do you a bit o' good,
judge, fo' me to 'splain how I cotched
dem chickens, fo' you couldn't do it
yousef if yo' tried forty times, an' yo'
mout git yo' hide cock full er buckshot.
De bes' way fo' yo' ter do, judge, is ter
buy yo' chickens in de open maket, an'
when yo' wants ter commit any rascali-
ty, do it up dar on de bench, wah! yo'
am at home."—New York Sun.

Col. Plummer.

Col. Plummer of New York, who
hates the sight of an automobile, bought
the other day a handsome brown mare
to match with Barbary Belle, says the
Pittsburg Press. A day or two later he
asked his groom what he thought of the
new arrival. John replied:

"She's certainly a fine-lookin' 'oss, sir,
but I'm afraid her temper's a bit too
hot."

"What makes you think so?" asked
the colonel.

"She don't appear to take kindly to
nobody, sir; she don't like me to go into
the box to feed her."

"Oh, she'll settle down in a day or
two. The surroundings are strange, you
know. I do not think there is anything
wrong with her temper."

"I didn't at first," said John; "but you
see she kicked me out o' the box twice,
an' when you come to think about it—
that's sort o' convincin'."

Mrs. Boorman Wells.

"We should give these men the treat-
ment they give us," said Mrs. Boorman
Wells, the English suffragette, at a
ladies' luncheon at the Plaza.

"I know a woman in Park lane whose
husband used to stay out continually till
4 or 5 o'clock in the morning."

"She cured him," said John; "but you
see she kicked me out o' the box twice,
an' when you come to think about it—
that's sort o' convincin'."

"The last time he came home at dawn
he found her, in a low-cut dinner gown,
yawning over a novel and a cup of tea.
"I didn't—er—suppose you'd sit up
for me, dear," he said.
"Oh," she said, "I haven't been sitting
up for you, darling. I've just come in
myself."

Champ Clark.

Some years ago, says Representative
Champ Clark, he was chatting with a
number of senators from the south in
the Senate cloakroom, when Butler of
South Carolina whom Clark then saw
for the first time, came in. After in-
troduction to several new senators and
representatives Senator Butler ex-
changed a few remarks with them and
then left the room.

One of the Mississippi senators turned
to Clark, saying: "To look at Butler
you'd never suspect he wore a wooden
leg, would you?"

"No," exclaimed Mr. Clark, surprised.
"Fact," continued the other, "Butler
was an officer in the Confederate army,
as you know. It was not long before he
had a leg shot off. Before leaving the
hospital he was supplied with an artifi-
cial leg. Eventually he again went to
the front, and this time a bit of shell
blew his artificial member to pieces. Just
think, Clark," reflectively added the sen-
ator, "if Butler had been a Union officer
he would now be drawing a double pen-
sion from the government."—Philadel-
phia Ledger.

Happy Burma.

There is no unrest in Burma, and not
the slightest sign in any part of the
great province of discontent. Conse-
quently "the feeling of discontent owing
to being harshly treated by India" must
have been created by the Calcutta sen-
sation monger. The desire for a greater
measure of self-government in Burma is
merely a desire. It is not a grievance,
and does not, and never will, involve dis-
content. Indeed, the fact that it is impos-
sible to indicate a country where peace and
contentment so generally reign as in fair
and favored Burma.—Rangoon Times.

Guess David Would.

Four-year-old Joe is very fond of
Bible stories, and evidently follows the
example of his best-loved hero as to
meditation "in the nicest watches."
He wakened his mother one night, after
midnight, with the question: "Mama,
where is David now?"
"In heaven, I guess, Joe."
"Will I go to heaven when I die?"
"I hope so, Joe."

Smoking in North Australia.

The aborigines of North Australia
have peculiar methods of smoking. They
use a "smoke box" made of a joint of
bamboo. Smoke is blown into this re-
ceptacle by a faithful spouse, who closes
its opening with her hand and presents
the boxful of smoke to her husband.
He inhales the smoke and hands the
bamboo joint back to his wife for refill-
ing.

He Was the Parents.

Little Bertram had always longed
for a live pet, but as he lived in an
apartment building, he had to be sat-
isfied with toy animals.

Later his parents moved to the coun-
try and Bertram became the happy pos-
sessor of a kitten. He hugged it close
and remarked, "A last, an' am the
parents of a living creature!"—Delineator.

A Dream.

Towne—Do you believe in dreams?
Brown—I used to, but I don't any
more.

Towne—Not as superstitious as you
were, eh?
Brown—Oh, it wasn't a question of
superstition. I was in love with one
once, and she jilted me.—The Catholic
Standard and Times.

Natural Inference.

"There goes a dreamer of dreams."
"Does his wife keep boarders?"—Bir-
mingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

One of the station porters was so im-

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

DR. ALBERT SHAW, the well-known
publicist and editor of the American
Monthly Review of Reviews, was born
at Shandon, O., July 23, 1857. He
was trained for college by a tutor and
was graduated from the Iowa college in
1879. In 1881 he entered Johns Hop-
kins university as a post-graduate. While
there he wrote a book called "Icaria: A
Chapter in the History of Communism,"
which gave to him his doctor's degree.
After leaving Johns Hopkins Dr. Shaw
made a thorough study of industrial and
agricultural developments and became an
ardent student of municipal government
and of the problems of city life. After
several years of travel and study in Eu-
rope he gave a series of lectures at
Johns Hopkins, Michigan and other uni-
versities. In 1890 he was elected pro-
fessor of international law and political
institutions at Cornell university and was
at the same time invited to establish in
New York, as editor and manager, a
magazine to be known as the American
Review of Reviews. The following year
he gave up his professorship in order to
devote his entire time to his editorial
work. Dr. Shaw is the author of a
number of works on municipal govern

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor—
JAMES E. WATSON.
For Lieutenant Governor—
FREMONT GOODWINE.
For Secretary of State—
FRED SIMS.
For Auditor of State—
JOHN C. BILLHEIMER.
For Treasurer of State—
OSCAR HADLEY.
For Attorney General—
JAMES BINGHAM.
For Reporter of Supreme Court—
GEORGE W. SELF.
For Supt. Public Instruction—
LAWRENCE MURNAN.
For State Statistician—
J. L. PEETZ.
For Judge of the Supreme Court—
QUINCY A. MYERS.
For Judge of the Appellate Court—
DAVID MYERS.

The big brewers such as Albert Lieber, Crawford Fairbanks and Steve Fleming, who have declared for Tom Marshall for governor, just as well not deceive themselves. The people of Indiana will not follow their lead. The brewery combine can not dominate the affairs of this great state. The people know the purpose of Lieber et al, to well.

REPUBLICANS will observe the call for township conventions published in this paper. The republicans all over the county are looking forward to the county convention which will be held at Brownstown, Sept. 1. They will be there in large numbers to participate in the nomination of a county ticket and to hear Hon. James E. Watson, the next governor of Indiana. People of all parties are invited to hear Mr. Watson on that day.

WHEN the voter lays aside prejudice and thinks over political and industrial conditions and then uses his best judgment about what he should do he is not likely to vote for Bryan. That the people fear the consequence of the event of the election of Bryan there is no room for doubt. The wage earner, the manufacturer, the business man and the farmer all have well grounded reasons to doubt the Bryan policies and theories. Then they remember the disaster that followed the last democratic administration. The people will take no chances on Bryan and the democratic party.



Our neighbors on the northern side
in old Quebec display their pride

Quebec is three hundred years old and is a good show town for anybody with a taste for antiquities. Our taste runs to up-to-date things and if yours is similar you'll like our RAYMOND CITY COAL. The best for the least money is our motto and that's why patrons of RAYMOND CITY LUMP wear that smile of satisfaction that never comes off. Price \$3.75 per ton delivered.

EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.
TELEPHONE NO. 4.

On Tuesday James S. Sherman was formerly notified of his nomination for vice president by the Chicago convention. The notification was at the home of Mr. Sherman in Utica, New York. Senator Burrows spoke for the committee and his speech was a good one. The speech of Mr. Sherman shows that he has a large grasp of public affairs and that he is a practical statesman. He pointed out some of the fallacies of Bryan in a very forceful and interesting way. His speech will be read with much interest throughout the county.

Announcements.

CHARLES BUSH authorizes the announcement that he is a candidate for trustee of Jackson township, subject to the republican township primary to be held Friday, August 28, 1908.

THOMAS WHITSON authorizes the announcement that he is a candidate for assessor of Jackson township, subject to the republican township primary to be held Friday, August 28, 1908.

Primary Election.

The Republicans of Jackson township will hold a primary election Friday, Aug. 28, 1908, from 1 o'clock to 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Township Trustee and Township Assessor. All parties desiring to be candidates before this primary must file their name with the Secretary of the Township Committee on or before Aug. 23.

I. G. SALTMARSH, Tp. Chm.
H. C. DANNETTELL, Tp. Secy.

Last Chance for Cheap Trip to North Michigan Resorts.

September 1 over Pennsylvania lines. \$12 round trip to Mackinac, or \$11 to Potoskey, Traverse City, Harbor Springs and all principal Traverse Bay resorts. For particulars consult J. T. Jones.

a19-21-24-26-28d

Williams Carbolic Salve With Arnica and witch Hazel.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands and all skin eruptions. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c by A. J. Pellens Druggist.

Williams M. & Co. Props.
Cleveland, O.

Meeting Postponed.

The Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church, which was to meet tomorrow, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the Sunday school picnic which will be held at Fox's Grove.

B. & O. Wreck.

The wrecking crew was called to the Bedford branch this afternoon about 2 o'clock to place an engine on the track. No damage of any consequence was done.

No Better.

Reports today from Moses N. Love indicate that he is no better. In fact his condition has been very critical all the time since he was stricken Monday.

Peaches by the peck, bushel or carload, Cole's Smoke House. a20d

Geo. F. Strobecke, a prominent farmer of Waymansville, and his son were here Monday on business with Arthur H. DeColyer.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies by analysis. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

THEIR IS NOT A FORLORN HOPE

Prohibitionists Maintain Their Issue Is Not In Doubt.

CERTAIN AS TIME TO PREVAIL

Formal Notification to Mr. Chafin of

His Nomination Is Made the Occasion for the Deliverance of Stirring

Rallying Cries at Chicago Meeting—

Attempt of Old Parties to Create Fictitious Issue Most Farical in Our

History, Declares the Water Wagon

Nominee.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—At Music Hall last evening, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, Eugene W. Chafin of Chicago accepted the nomination for the presidency by the Prohibition party. The address formally

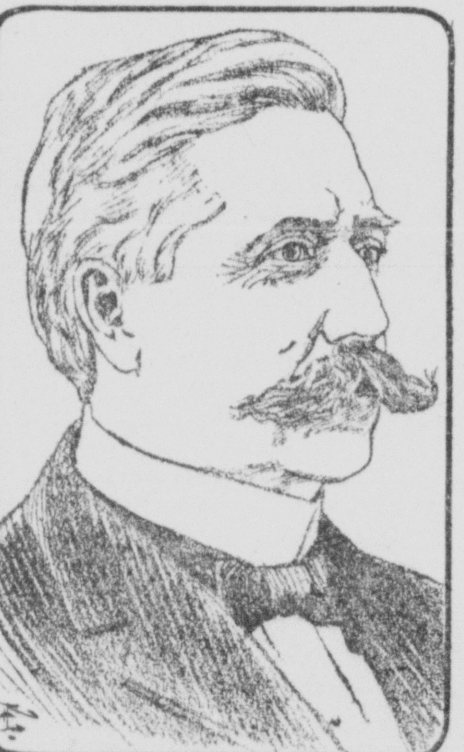


EUGENE W. CHAFIN.

notifying Mr. Chafin of his selection as the head of the Prohibition ticket was made by Prof. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburg.

Leading members of the party from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and other states were seated on the platform, as were also the national executive committeemen, chairmen of the various state committees, the committee on notification, and several prominent Prohibitionists.

Charles R. Jones, chairman of the national committee, called the meeting to order and announced the selection



SAMUEL DICKIE OF MICHIGAN.

of Samuel Dickie, president of Albion college, Albion, Mich., as chairman of the gathering. Mr. Dickie delivered a brief address and then introduced Mr. Scanlon. He was greeted with applause as he began his notification speech, and throughout his remarks were interrupted by evidences of approval.

"You are not asked," said Mr. Scanlon, turning to Mr. Chafin, "to lead a forlorn hope. The final issue of this struggle is not now, nor ever has been, in doubt. The principles advocated by the Prohibition party are as certain to prevail as time is to continue."

Mr. Scanlon mentioned other things besides the liquor traffic which demand attention. "Recognizing these other questions," said he, "the Prohibition party has framed a platform which is clear and concise, conservative, constructive and comprehensive. It contains everything of value in all of the others without their evasive technicalities, obscurities, false issues, sophistries and subterfuges."

Mr. Scanlon concluded amid an outburst of cheering. When it had subsided, he handed Mr. Chafin an elaborately engrossed copy of the Prohibition platform.

Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Chafin as he accepted the nomination. It was some minutes before he was able to continue his speech. Mr. Chafin in the beginning dwelt on party strife over false issues for the sake of obtaining office. Continuing, he said:

"If one or more political parties are to be kept in power twenty-five or fifty years each succeeding administration, carrying out the policy of the past and refusing to enact into law the progress attained, then such party or parties

have violated the very spirit of the constitution and turned over Democracy into despotism, making the political boss dictator.

"We are dangerously near that condition of things in the pending presidential campaign. The attempt made by the Republican and Democratic parties to create a fictitious issue is the most farical in our history, in the face of the fact that during the last four years the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic has attracted wider attention of the press and the people than all other public issues combined."

"The calm thought and common sense of the moral citizenship have pronounced sentence of death upon the liquor traffic, and the only thing that stays its execution is the protection and care of these two old political parties, kept alive by blind political party prejudice."

This attack on the leading parties roused the audience to vigorous applause, repeated at intervals as Mr. Chafin continued along this line. He quoted from a speech of Abraham Lincoln to show the view of the latter on the liquor question, and concluded his speech with an outline of the issues for which the party stands.

Following the address of Mr. Chafin, Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., spoke on the Prohibition movement, after which Felix T. McWhirter, treasurer of the national committee, and Daniel R. Sheen, Prohibition nominee for governor of Illinois, made speeches. A. M. Thatcher of Boston, a leading Prohibitionist, sang party songs.

During the day an informal reception in honor of Mr. Chafin was held at the Auditorium hotel, and at a meeting of the national committee in the afternoon plans for the campaign were made.

NO MORE WAR FOR OLD "FIGHTING BOB"

Veteran Sea Fighter Enters Upon Well Earned Rest.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Far from grim warships and the sea, where he spent nearly half a century in the service of his country, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans of the United States navy, who is at this quiet mountain hotel, reached the age limit of sixty-two years yesterday and last night passed from the ranks of the country's active sea fighters. Here, where fourteen peace conferences have assembled, one of the world's greatest naval commanders laid down his arms, probably never again to take them up in the defense of the country he has served so well. His has been the longest service, but two years short of half a century, of any man who has reached the rank of rear admiral in the United States navy. The event was made the occasion last evening of a notable gathering, when the retiring sea fighter was made the recipient of a loving cup and was compelled to listen to several most felicitous addresses, including a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt.

All through the day the hotel was thronged with admirers of "Fighting Bob," as his hosts of friends delight to call him. Telegrams by the score reached him from all parts of the country, all expressing felicitation and affection for the man who has done so much to build up the American navy.

In reply to a friend who asked the admiral how he felt on his sixty-second birthday, he replied characteristically: "Fit as a fiddle. I am sixty-two years young today, and I expect to reach a hundred. I am taking on flesh at the rate of half a pound a day, and I haven't got a thing to do but loaf. Who would not get well under such circumstances?"

The admiral said he expected to stay here until October, when he will go to Washington to be associated with the general board in an advisory capacity. He added that he expected to do some work before he left here, having arranged with a magazine to write twelve articles on naval subjects.

Blamed His Creator.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 19.—Alfred T. Wimberly, state manager of the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, and a well-known insurance man, was found dead at his home. Death was caused by a self-inflicted pistol wound, according to the coroner. A letter found on the table in the room read as follows: "I am neither drunk nor insane. I have no domestic troubles nor business troubles. I have committed no crime. I am simply tired of life. I have always had dependent spells for which my Creator is responsible. I have no fears for the hereafter, if there is any. This is for the public, if the public wants it.—A. T. Wimberly."

British Mine Disaster.

Wigan, England, Aug. 19.—An explosion occurred in the Maypole mine. The headgear and ventilating apparatus of the mine was destroyed and about seventy of the miners are entombed. It is feared that many have been killed. Only the smallest hope is entertained of saving the entombed miners.

Worked Over Cancelled Stamps.

Moscow, Aug. 19.—Thirty persons have been arrested here in connection with the discovery of a systematic traffic in cancelled postage stamps, six million of which have been sold here after being renovated in Warsaw.

S.S.S. THE CURE FOR SCROFULA

Swollen glands about the neck, weak eyes, pale, waxy complexions, running sores and ulcers, skin diseases, and general poor health, are the usual ways in which Scrofula is manifested. The disease being deeply entrenched in the blood often attacks the bones, resulting in White Swelling, or hip disease, and the scrofulous and tubercular matter so thoroughly destroys the healthful properties of the blood that Scrofula sometimes terminates in consumption, an incurable disease. The entire circulation being contaminated, the only way to cure the trouble is to thoroughly purify the blood and restore the circulation to a strong, healthy state. S. S. S. is the very best treatment for Scrofula; it renovates the entire blood supply and drives out the scrofulous and tubercular deposits. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and it not only goes right down to the very bottom of the trouble and removes the cause, but it supplies the weak, diseased blood with the healthful properties it is in need of, and in this way builds up weak, frail, scrofulous persons and makes them strong and healthy. S. S. S. is a gentle, safe, vegetable preparation and is suited for persons of any age. Book on the blood containing information about Scrofula and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DR. SHERWOOD, Chronic Specialist.

Cures Catarrh;
Rupture;
Varicocele;
Piles;
Brights Disease;
Diabetes;
Rheumatism;
Blood Disease;
Nervous Disease;
Indigestion;
Female Complaints;
Goitre;
Cancer;
Granulated Eyes;
Skin Disease;
Chronic Ulcers.

He has cured over one thousand cases of Piles, six hundred cases of Rupture and five hundred cases of Varicocele within the last five years, without pain inconvenience or detention from occupation.

Dr. Sherwood's Electrical X-Ray, Dry Hot Air Nebulizer, Spray, Vibration, Minn and Finsen Light Equipments are complete. He can make any kind of blood or urine test and give their true value in regard to health and disease.

Dr. Sherwood can come as near telling you what ails you without asking a question, as can any doctor living but he always seeks the help of patient also. Consultation and examination free and invited.

OFFICE: 10 1/2 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET.

Victor MACHINES

The finest and best music can now be heard on the New Improved Machines and Records. Come, hear a few new ones.

VAN DE WALLE MUSIC COMPANY.

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

We recently added a machine for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Fall Announcement

We have had our entire force engaged in marking and arranging our new Fall Stock that has been coming in every day for the past two weeks, and now we are ready for YOU—with a stock equally as large as heretofore—with fabrics covering the whole gamut of men's tastes, from the high fancy patterns so desired by "youngish" fellows, to the quieter, rich effects for conservative dressers—styles beginning at the standard and popular sack coat to the ultra 3-button garment with center vent and creased side seams with any grade you may choose from, no matter how low the price, absolutely dependable in quality of cloth and workmanship, and prices, fairest and least for finest and most.

The Hub

The Home of Reliable Clothing.

For Sale

\$800.00 for this 4 room dwelling, lot 50x150, fruit, well and small barn.
\$2000.00 for this 7 room residence, lot 59x170, and 5 adjoining lots, 50x170, well and shed.
\$3000.00 for this elegant residence, 9 rooms, lot 46x207 cellar, gas and water and best of improvements.
\$650.00, 4 room residence } cash or
\$550.00, 3 room residence } trade
\$1000.00, 6 room residence }
\$2800.00 for this elegant place, 2 acres 6 rooms and summer kitchen, fruit, well, concrete walks, large barn, in city.
\$1200.00, 6 room residence.
\$2750.00 for this modern home.
\$1200.00 for this new residence.

GEO. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate and
General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



PERFECT TEETH
may be natural or artificial but charm of beauty is only given to the latter when they are perfectly adapted to the patient's mouth. We make teeth so perfect in fit and appearance as to deceive experts. Our methods are painless, too, causing little inconvenience in treatment
Dr. B. S. Shinness.

Sun Spots

Tan, freckles, burns, stings, hives, ivy poison and summer skin blemishes quickly relieved by **Ka-De-Co Greaseless Cream**, used after shaving, or as a massage. It is unexcelled. Price 25 cents.
Talcum Powder is an indispensable article at this season. We have all the best brands.

Cox Pharmacy,
Phone 100.

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE.—Cobs, cheap if taken at once. G. H. Anderson. a20d

WANTED.—Bank stock of any bank in Jackson county. Address, D. W. T., care REPUBLICAN. a28d

Weather Indications.

Partly cloudy and cooler with possible local showers this afternoon or tonight, Thursday generally fair and cooler.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the **Sanol Remedies**. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

Death of Rollo B. Oglesbee.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 18.—Rollo B. Oglesbee of Laporte, head of the Indiana banking department of the state auditor's office, and well known over the state as a newspaper man, politician and historic writer, is dead at Indianapolis of heart disease, aged forty-eight years.

To Our Dear Friend The Merchant:



Do you know how to sell goods?
Your clerks, of course, know how to sell goods when people call and ask for them.
But when people do not call and ask for what they want and what you have in stock, what then?
Let the people know what you have.
Our columns are open to advertisers with bargains who want to connect with bargain hunters.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A Specialty
GEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE

PERSONAL.

Mort Crabb was an eastbound passenger today.

F. M. Peek made a business trip to Tipton today.

Miss Opal Gutheie went to Tunnelton yesterday.

Carl Wood was a passenger east today on the B. & O.

Mrs. Thomas Stewart went to Scottsburg this morning.

Chas. McDonald went to Brownstown this morning.

John Heyn was here on railroad business this morning.

J. B. Thompson, of Cortland, was in the city on business.

Ralph Applewhite of Brownstown, was in the city today.

Theodore Ridlen is attending the reunion at Scottsburg.

John Casey made a business trip to Cincinnati this morning.

Chas. Deets, of Cortland, went to Louisville this morning.

Orville Wheeler, of Cortland, made a business trip here today.

George Laupus made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

C. S. Mercer was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

George Manuel, the Freetown undertaker, was in town Tuesday.

Ed Elsner will attend to legal business in North Vernon today.

Lorena Spray, of Chicago, is visiting Andrew Smith and family.

Miss Ethel Van Horn, of Indianapolis, is visiting Mrs. J. L. Blair.

Frank Able, the Jonesville stock buyer, was here today on business.

Dr. W. R. Mayo was in the city yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Lizzie Shuttis will attend the Soldiers' Reunion at Scottsburg today.

Mrs. John Morton went to Scottsburg this morning to attend the reunion.

Mrs. J. W. Wray and daughter went to Indianapolis today to visit relatives.

Mrs. H. J. Bershire and daughter, who are visiting here, went to Brownstown today.

George Meyer went to Cleves, O., this forenoon to spend several days with relatives.

Mrs. Theodore Ridlen and Mrs. James Burk attended the reunion at Scottsburg today.

Mrs. J. M. Baxter, formerly of this city, passed through here today on her way to Shoals.

Mrs. Wm. Everhart went to Helt's Mill this forenoon to attend a family picnic and reunion.

Attorney David Wilson, of Shelbyville, was here today on business with H. C. Dannetteil.

Andrew Smith and William Brown were among those who went to Scottsburg this afternoon.

William Largent met a party of old soldiers here today and went to Scottsburg on the interurban.

Joseph Benham, of Madison, met friends here today and will attend the reunion at Scottsburg.

Miss Ruth Moorhead, of Indianapolis, was in Seymour a few hours today on her way to Louisville.

Mrs. Jess Smith and children, of Aurora, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Temple.

Michael Barker, of Louisville and Miss Wolsinger of Indianapolis visited friends at Reddington, Sunday.

RACE FOR THE PENNANT

How the Teams in the Big Leagues Stand at This Time.

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	64	40	.616
New York	62	42	.596
Chicago	59	46	.562
Philadelphia	57	45	.559
Cincinnati	55	53	.509
Boston	47	59	.443
Brooklyn	38	64	.373
St. Louis	36	69	.343
At Pittsburg—			R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....	0	0	2
Boston.....	0	0	1
Batteries—Willis, Liefeld, Gibson;			
Tuckey, Dornier, Smith.			
At Chicago—			R.H.E.
Chicago.....	0	2	0
Philadelphia	0	0	3
Batteries—Lundgren, Frazer, Kling;			
Sparks, Doolin.			

American League.				
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Detroit	65	40	.619	
St. Louis	61	44	.581	
Cleveland	61	46	.570	
Chicago	59	48	.551	
Philadelphia	50	53	.485	
Boston	51	56	.477	
Washington	41	62	.398	
New York	33	72	.314	
At Philadelphia—				
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0 0

		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville	.....	73	50	.594
Toledo	.....	70	51	.578
Indianapolis	.....	71	54	.568
Columbus	.....	70	54	.565
Minneapolis	.....	61	61	.500
Kansas City	.....	56	67	.455
Milwaukee	.....	55	70	.440
St. Paul	.....	36	85	.298
At Minneapolis—		R.H.E.		
Minneapolis	0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0	5 14 3		
Indianapolis	4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1—6 10 0		
Batteries—Biersdorfer, Byers, Patterson, Block; Siever, Druhot, Livingston.				
At Milwaukee—		R.H.E.		
Milwaukee	0 0 0 4 0 2 0 1	*—7 8 1		
Toledo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—4 5		
Batteries—Manske, Beville; West, Land.				
At Kansas City—		R.H.E.		
Columbus	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	3 9 0		
Kansas City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0—0 0 0		
Batteries—Upp, James; Brandon, Crisp.				
At St. Paul—		* R.H.E.		
Louisville	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2	0—4 5 0		
St. Paul	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4	*—5 12 2		
Halla, Pietz; Hall, Myers.				

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 90c; No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 77½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Hay—Clover, \$8.00 @ 8.50; timothy, \$9.00 @ 12.50; mixed, \$8.50 @ 12.50. Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 6.90. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 4.00. Lambs—\$3.50 @ 5.60. Receipts—7,000 hogs; 1,250 cattle; 500 sheep. Small attendance of buyers at the opening auction, but with the number of horses on sale considerably smaller than last week, there was more business at retail, and sales were reported at steady prices compared with last week.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

104 South Chestnut Street.

Your Attention Ladies.

Here's good news for you. Just a few of the many special bargains we have to offer to you.

Muslin and Nainsook Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, 50c quality at 39c, 85c quality at 59c, \$1.00 quality 75c, \$1.35 quality at 98c.

Muslin Skirts, lace and embroidery trimmed, 50c and 60c quality at 39c, 75c quality at 50c, 98c quality at 69c, \$1.38 quality at 98c.

Drawers, 45c and 50c quality at 38c, \$1.00 quality one piece garment at 75c.

Corset Covers, 35c quality, deep lace trimmed at 21c, 45c and 50c quality at 39c, 75c quality at 50c.

Lisle Vests, long sleeve, 50c quality at 38c.

Union Suits, knee lengths, fine lisle, 50c quality at 38c.

Lisle Vests, silk taped, 50c quality at 29c.

Mercerized Lisle Vests, 25c quality at 18c.

50c quality Lisle Hose, tan and black, plain and drop stitch at 33c per pair.

CLAYPOOL & FRY,

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

prices compared with last week.
At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 95½c. Corn—No. 2, 80½c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 5.50. Hogs—\$3.75 @ 7.10. Sheep—\$1.50 @ 3.50. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.25.
At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 94½c. Corn—No. 2, 78½c. Oats—No. 3, 46c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 5.50. Hogs—\$3.75 @ 7.10. Sheep—\$1.50 @ 3.50. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.25.
Livestock at New York.
Cattle—\$3.75 @ 6.60.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

with local applications as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.
Toledo O.
Sold by all Druggists, price 72c
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DON'T FORGET

To see BOLLINGER for bargains in Real Estate.

Phone No's. 186 and 5.

Office in Hancock Building.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

TAKE YOUR BABY TO Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you can. Delays are dangerous.

W. F. Miller

Lawyer
Office: 102½ W. 2nd St.
Hancock Building.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.
AWLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

Insure Your Property in
THE WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Assets \$3,738,676.45
GEO. SCHAEFER, Bank Building.
Agent. 1st Nat.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Fall and Winter Styles now ready for your inspection. Also cleaning, pressing and repairing at
SCIARRA BROS.,
Tailors by Trade. 4 S. Chestnut.
Ask About Rebate Ticket.

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

DIARRHOEA

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.
In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success.
PRICE 25c. LARGE SIZE 50c.

Robert H. Hall
ARCHITECT
725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

T. M. JACKSON,
Jeweler & Optician
104 W. SECOND ST.

Fall Hats

The Fall Hats are now ready. We've not missed a style that's correct. Most of men buy hats in an off-hand way, as if it were a matter of little account. It's a bad idea, for nothing so makes or mars a man's appearance as his Hat.

If you come here for your Fall Hat, we'll fit your face and purse perfectly.

Fall Stiff Hats, \$1.25 to \$3.00.
Fall Soft Hats, \$1.00 to 4.00.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The Predecessor of London's Great Cathedral.

The church was begun after the first great fire of 1136, but not finally completed until 1498. The spire was considered the handsomest and was the tallest in Europe, rising to a height of 520 feet above the pavement. On the top was a ball supporting a cross and terminating in an eagle. It was destroyed by lightning in 1607. At the west end of the edifice were two massive towers, one of which contained a lookout for ecclesiastical offenders and was known as the Lollards' tower. The bishops' palace was on the north side, and behind it was the great church of Grey Friars, on the site of the choir of which Christ church, Newgate, now stands. At first old St. Paul's had no cloister, but in 1532 the garden of the Dean and Chapter was taken for the purpose, and the roof of the chapter house may be detected rising on the western side of the south transept. There was also a school for the choir boys at the east end.

The interior of the cathedral was very spacious, but was much blocked up with monuments. Those to Sir Philip Sydney in the north aisle of the choir, near to Sir Francis Walsingham, and one of enormous size to Sir Christopher Hatton in the south aisle were in Shakespeare's time. An older tomb was that of Sir John Beauchamp, popularly believed to be that of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who was, however, buried at St. Albans. "To dine with Duke Humphrey" meant to wander dinnerless in the cathedral nave. St. Paul's was a cathedral of what is known as "the old foundation." In churches of this type there was a dean assisted by canons, who were responsible for daily services. They were not monks, but ordained clergymen, each of whom owned with an estate. Most of these estates were in the neighborhood of London, and the canons' other owners, lived on them as country squires. By degrees they all leased away their prebends, and the modern canons are specially endowed but without estates. The edifice was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, when history records that the lead of its roof and rebuilt spire "ran off like water."—Scientific American.

SPORTING LIFE IN BURMAH.

Popularity of Bull Racing—Pugilists Strike with Their Eyes Shut.

A form of speculation not generally known in England, but very popular in Burma, is bull racing. A certain native sportsman is the owner of one of these bulls, for which he has refused an offer of 10,000 rupees. It has won several races and is looked after and as carefully tended as a Derby favorite. The owner values it at 25,000 rupees, and it is said it brings him an annual income of from 12,000 rupees to 15,000. It is carefully guarded by four men lest it may be got at and "doctored."

Burmese also patronize boxing eagerly, but the art can scarcely be practiced according to Queensbury rules, for we are told by a provincial reporter that he has observed that "even the best boxers strike out with their eyes tightly shut, and if they do hit each other it is more by chance than anything else."—Calcutta Statesman.

PARASOLS FOR MEN.

New Fashion Observed at Recent Race Meeting in England.

Rumor has it that mere man is about to take a leaf out of woman's book, and at the risk of ridicule protect his head from the rays of the summer sun with the parasol.

The rumor is confirmed by some west end shopkeepers, who profess to have seen a good business in the last few days in sunshades specially adapted for man's use. The shades are, of course, not the elaborate article used by the lady of fashion, but the plain, unadorned specimen often used by man in tropical climates.

At some of the recent race meetings a few well-dressed men have been bold enough to stand in the shade, and at Ascot a gentleman having borrowed a private shade from a fair companion was not ashamed to take advantage of it.—London Daily Graphic.

Maine Cod Fishers.

Bucksport still clings to the Grand Banks fishing and last week the first of her fleet of six big fishing schooners got away for the region of fog and cod. All are handliners; that is, they fish from dories sent out from the vessel at anchor. With fairly good luck they should fill their holds inside of three months and not back at Bucksport. If they do well some of them will be sent back for a second trip. Time was when the Bucksport fleet numbered twenty-five or thirty sail, but in those days the vessels were small and if they got a fare of 800 quintals they were considered doing well, while 1800 quintals is a moderate fare for the present craft, all comparatively new vessels of the same model as the Gloucester and Boston fishermen. In fact several of the Bucksport fleet formerly hailed from one or the other of these ports. They carry a crew of eighteen fishermen, besides the skipper and cook. In the old times the crews were nearly all natives of the town and vicinity, but the native fishermen are now scattering, and the crews are mostly Prince Edward islanders and Cape Bretoners, with a sprinkling of Portuguese.—Lewiston Journal.

Why Southern Illinois Is Called Egypt.

The year 1824 was very wet. Heavy rains fell frequently. Corn on flat lands was a total failure. This year the weevil destroyed the wheat after it had been harvested. The next year, 1825, there was a remarkable growth of thistles on the branch bottoms. The winter of 1820-31 was known as the winter of deep snow. The snow was of a depth of from two and a half to three feet on a level. It drifted much and was very destructive to fruit trees. The weather was intensely hot. Both in 1831 and 1832 the early frosts so injured the corn as to entirely render it worthless for almost any purpose.

During the years between and including 1824-32, so nearly corresponding to the years of famine during the days of Pharaoh and his ruler, as he made Joseph to be, the people of Illinois, depending upon the southern part of the state for so much grain, particularly corn, that people in remembrance of the Bible story began to call the part of the state which had been so helpful in time of need Egypt.—Albion Journal.

Endless Chain in Kansas.

The raspberry crop is now ripe, but the chickens are picking them. The hawks are catching the chickens, the people are shooting the hawks, the city marshal is after the shooters, the public is after the city marshal at all times, and wet weather is doing the public up generally.—Americus Greeting.

DAWN, AND THE NIGHT HAS FLED.

Dawn, and the night has fled,
Silver the sky;
Pale the great sleepy stars
Watching on high.

Dawn and the pallid east
Flushes to gold
As without touch of hands
Its gates unfold.

Dawn and the hooded hills,
Shrinking and gray,
Shoulder to shoulder stand
Waiting the day.

Dawn, and the song of toll
Once more is heard,
Trampling of many feet
Breaks on my ear.
—Both Slater Whitson in *Almslee's*.

THE VAGABOND.

The vagabond picked up his hat. "I'm not going to harm the child," he said in his sullen way. "I happened to see him here in the hammock and came a little closer. I ain't going to touch him. You needn't look at me so."

"Oo mustn't look at Dim so," cried the boy. "Poor Dim. He ain't dot any mudder to make him wash hisself." And the little face was turned to the stranger with a deeply sympathetic expression.

A duller red covered the vagabond's face.

"Georgie," said the young mother warningly.

"That's all right, ma'am," said the vagabond quickly. "An' it's true. I had a mother, but there were too many of us, an' she was always too busy. No doubt I needed a father more than I did a mother. But he ran away from us."

He paused and twisted his dingy hat in his grimy hands.

The boy, his big eyes expanded, stared at the big man wondering, and a deep flush crept into the mother's pale cheeks.

"My farver is tummin' home pitty soon," said the child.

The vagabond saw the young woman—and she seemed little more than a girl—lay her thin hand over the child's chubby fingers and bend over him.

"Why, mamma," said the child, "oo's cryin'!" He reached up and stroked the pale cheek. Then he looked around at the vagabond. "Bad man," he threateningly said, "oo made mamma cry!"

The vagabond drew back. He kept on the beaten path but a moment or two. Then he turned into a little used road that branched to the left through the woods. At a short distance from the highway he paused and came forward more slowly.

A fine looking horse attached to a light carriage stood at the roadside. A tall, well-dressed young man was in the roadway and when the vagabond appeared he started eagerly.

"Where's the child?" he demanded.

The vagabond came forward, but he made no reply.

"Can't you hear me?" the young man cried. "Where is the boy?"

The vagabond stopped and looked hard at the young man, and his look was not a pleasant one.

"The boy is where he should be," he quietly answered; "with his mother."

"What do you mean?" the young man harshly demanded. "Didn't you find an opportunity?"

"All the opportunity I needed," returned the vagabond, and his voice was quiet.

The other man's anger suddenly blazed up.

"You cur," he cried, "why don't you speak?"

The vagabond drew a quick breath. "I'm a cur, all right," he answered, "a dirty cur, but even at that I'm cleaner at this very minute than you for all your shine an' money."

His tone was harsh and insulting. The young man's face flamed with rage. He took a step toward the vagabond.

"You scoundrel!" he stammered.

The vagabond drew himself up. His hands were thrust into his coat pockets. A dangerous glitter came into his eyes.

"Steady," he growled. "You don't want any trouble with me. I'm gettin' just ugly enough to hammer you to a pulp—and delight in doin' it. It would do me good—and I reckon it's just what you need."

The young man glared at the vagabond, but he came no closer.

"What's wrong with you?" he presently demanded. "You were keen for the job when you left here."

The vagabond nodded.

"I didn't know myself quite so well then," he replied. "I've found out I'm not as big a blackguard as you took me to be. That's one thing. I may be a tramp and a drunkard, but I ain't low enough yet to kidnap a child from its mother's arms."

He drew a long breath and frowned blackly.

"I'm the father of the child," said the other man. "I wanted him. I hired you to bring him to me. You have nothing to do with the merits of the case."

The vagabond laughed scornfully.

"Th' merits of th' case," he repeated. "I like that. Th' merit of takin' a little child away from th' mother who bore him an' for what? To gratify some low feelin' of revenge, no doubt. You want to hurt the woman you swore to cherish. You want to hit her in a way that hurts her most—through the child. That is th' kind of brave man you are. You hired me to do the dirty end of the work. No doubt I meant to do it. You tempted me. But after I saw th' child and th' mother, I wouldn't have harmed either one, if you gave me as many dollars as there are hairs in your scummin' head."

The other man had drawn back a little and the angry flush was paling from his face.

"The child is mine," he muttered.

"The child is yours, sure enough," said the vagabond. "He's got your looks—there's no questionin' that. But he's got his mother's truthful eyes."

The other man laid his hand on the reins.

"Rave away," he said. "I've heard quite enough of this."

The vagabond sprang forward.

"Stay where you are," he cried. "I'm not through with you yet. You'll hear me out." He moistened his lips. "I don't know why you left this woman. Some foolish scrap, no doubt. No doubt, too, you was in th' wrong. You try to disgrace her by leavin' her, an' then you try to hurt her by stealin' her child."

"Why she should care for you heaven only knows," he said. "But she does. Why, she's even taught the kid to pray that you will come back soon. What do you think of that! The mother teachin' th' kid to pray for you, an' you plannin' to steal th' kid!"

The other man suddenly turned so that his face was hidden. "An' she cries when you're mentioned—cries when the kid speaks of papa—cries when she thinks of you. Why, I saw her cryin'! What do you think of that? That beautiful young mother cries for you—for you!"

He threw all the sarcasm he could summon into the closing words and then watched their effect on the other man.

The other man did not change his position, but his hand was suddenly raised to his face. There was a brief silence. Then the other man turned abruptly and started down the roadway.

"Where are you going?" the vagabond called after him.

The man did not look around.

"Wait here," he called back; "I want to see you again."

Then he quickened his stride and was soon out of sight.

The vagabond sat down on a stump and fell to whistling softly. And presently a faint smile rested on his seamed and hardened face.

It might have been twenty minutes later that his ears caught the sound of distant laughter. He quickly arose and hidden by a tree trunk looked down the roadway.

The other man was returning, and by his side, half supported by his encircling arm, walked the young woman. And with his other arm he bore the child.

And the eyes of the woman were upturned to him, and the laughter that drew the vagabond's attention was the laughter of the child.

Then the vagabond, the smile almost transfiguring his rugged face, turned quickly and entered the woods at the roadside and disappeared.

And when the three who were approaching reached the spot she was not there.—W. R. Rose in the *Cleveland Leader*.

GARIBALDI'S ROMANCE.

Veiled English Woman Who Entered His Life in His Later Years.

Achille Fazzari, one of the closest personal friends of Giuseppe Garibaldi, has revealed in an interview published in the *Tribuna* of Rome a romance in the later years of the Italian patriot. The heroine is a Mrs. Collins, an English woman, who with her husband lived on the Island of Caprea, where Garibaldi made his home for many years.

The man had a hut on the island, but only tenanted it in the wildest weather. The greater part of their time was spent aloft in a sailboat on which they originally reached Caprea.

They lived mainly on the fish they caught, on goat's flesh and on wild birds that the man shot; but every fortnight they made a voyage to the nearby island of La Maddalena, where Collins landed, made necessary purchases and got his letters.

The woman never left the boat and all the time that it remained close to the shore she kept her face and head muffled up in a thick veil. This was the cause of endless speculation among the peninsula.

Mrs. Collins was graceful, with the step of youth and vigor, and she had a melodious voice. One theory was that the pair had eloped and she was afraid of being recognized; but this seemed to be negated by the fact that Collins made no effort to hide his identity.

Finally the story got abroad that she had been beautiful, but had her beauty destroyed through burning or scalding, so that she was now repulsive to look at. Her husband's affection was undiminished—they seemed to be devoted to each other—but she could not bear to have strangers see her. Hence the isolation in which they lived.

This story held good until Collins died. His wife dug a grave for him with her own hands in a sheltered valley in Caprea. She remained on the island for some years, but she discarded the veil.

Then she was revealed as a beautiful woman, and it was at once concluded that unreasonable jealousy on the part of her husband had driven them to solitude.

Now comes Fazzari with the statement that very shortly after Collins' death Garibaldi made the acquaintance of the beautiful widow. The result was a passionate friendship or platonic love, at least on the lady's side.

Fazzari says she wrote numerous letters to Garibaldi, beginning in 1870, when he was in Italy, taking part in the war of unification. All are couched in terms of devotion.

When asked what the end of the romance was Fazzari started a new mystery.

"Let it remain a secret," said he, and no persuasions would induce him to talk any more.

Counsel and Client.

The ethics of the difference between the professional opinion of a paid advocate and the honest conviction of a learned man were brought forth by a well-known English barrister who died recently. It was a case of murder, and the client and counsel were closeted together. "Smith," said the barrister, "of course I know you didn't murder the man, but, as a matter of fact, did you do it with the butt end of a revolver or with a stick?" "Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know that perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with a revolver, I shall say to the prosecution, 'produce the stick' and if you did it with a stick, I shall say, 'produce the revolver'."

The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. "It was the butt end of a revolver, sir." "That's right!" said the counsel; "I think I can get you off now."—Argonaut.

Wouldn't Let the King In.

When King Edward desires to pay a call on a personal friend a message to this effect is sent earlier in the day. This rule is almost invariable, but on one occasion his majesty neglected the precaution and on arriving at the house of his friend found the hosts out of town and the charwoman in charge.

The King desired to go in and write a message, but was asked by the cautious caretaker for his card, and as that was not forthcoming she declined to let him in. "He was a very pleasant, civil spoken gentleman," she told her employers on their return, "but as he hadn't a card I left him outside."

It was only some time afterward that the master of the house discovered to his horror the identity of the visitor.—*Tit-Bits*.

Hunting Coyotes in Manitoba.

Hunting for young coyotes is all the rage here now. The method of securing them is to take a collie dog and go to the haunts of the coyote here, generally in thick scrubby undergrowth. When the old coyote sees the collie, he runs to the den where the young are and the collie follows and barks at the den. Then the hunters dig out the young. Alexander Aimo and his son dug out fourteen from two dens one day last week. The other man got thirty-five, and this man has brought in all in ninety-four. There is a bounty of \$2 on each coyote paid by the government by agents appointed in several districts of the province.—*Carman Cor. Forest and Stream*.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feed for Brood Mares.

Brood mares should be fed liberally, but not to excess. They should have the best quality of well-cured hay, oats and bran. Moldy hay that has been heated in the mow or bale, musty oats and bran that has soured will not supply the proper nutriment for producing stake winners.

Keeping Away Cutworms.

It is claimed that plaster and salt, two parts of the former to one part of the latter, dropped on the hills of corn—or potash in the form of kainit—will have a good effect in keeping away cutworms, and besides will fertilize the corn. A very small amount is all that is required.

Best Soil for Beets.

Beets will grow well on any kind of soil except a hard compact clay. The ideal soil is a mellow, moist one, preferably a sandy loam. Well-rotted manure should be applied to the poorer soils, the amount depending on the condition of the soil.

Restoring Meadows.

Meadows can often be revived and made profitable by the application of commercial fertilizer. This can be made up of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, 150 pounds of acid phosphate and 70 pounds of muriate of potash. These materials should be well mixed and sown broadcast about this time, care being taken to distribute it evenly over the field.

Calves with Scours.

A dairyman gives this remedy for white scours: Carbolic acid diluted 1 to 5; "keep a vial in my pocket and just as soon as the calf was dropped I poured some on the navel next to body and some on the nose and every calf that I got before dry I raised, but when dropped in the night and the cow licked dry before I got them, they died."

Ruta-Bagas.

Prof. Rane of the New Hampshire experiment station recommends the American purple-top ruta-baga for the reason that it is a fine market sort, often selling in the markets for double the price of the early white turnip. It is also a splendid keeper, and is usually free from sponginess. While it cannot be planted as late as the early turnips, it can be used as a follow crop after early peas, provided the seed is sown not later than July 10.

The Mulberry.

The cultivated varieties of this fruit can be made to produce berries as large as blackberries, there being great variety in the size, color and flavor of the different varieties. Some are large and sweet and of a light pink color, and others are black or reddish brown.

The mulberry is a tree attaining a height of thirty feet or more. It is quite hardy and succeeds well under unfavorable conditions. Its growth is moderately rapid, it has yellowish wood and its branches grow thick, forming a good wind break. In a cherry orchard, the mulberry tree is valuable for keeping birds away from the cherries. The fruit of the two trees ripens about the same time, and the birds prefer the mulberry.

The fruit is borne in large quantities, ripening from June 10 to July 15. In many cases a single tree will furnish excellent fruit for over a month. The berries hang on the tree until they are dead ripe, then may be shaken off. The best way is to shake them into sheets spread on the ground.

The ease with which the mulberry is grown, the hardiness of the tree and the excellence of its fruit make it an extremely valuable addition to the home ground. It has an ornamental value which should not be overlooked.

Surprising Results from Spraying.

The surprise of the year in eastern Massachusetts is the enormous apple crop, unprecedented in quantity for an "off year" and unequalled in quality in any kind of a year heretofore. This is directly attributed to the thorough spraying which the trees received last spring for the extermination of the gypsy moth, which also made short work of the colling moth and other pests of the apple growers. This rather unforeseen outcome of the moth campaign will no doubt go far to soothe the feelings of the farmers, who have been considerably disturbed over the heavy expense of compulsory spraying against the common pest. Apples at \$4 a barrel are a very pleasant crop to contemplate, and should this circumstance have a deterrent influence on the wholesale cutting down of apple trees which has been going on of late this will be another gain. The only disadvantage apparent this year has been the breaking down of overloaded limbs, which suggests the possibility that if thorough spraying is to become a regular annual operation in apple growing, thinning will also have to be done.—*Horticulture*.

Dairy Notes.

Sow some cow peas and oats, but do it at once.

It doesn't pay to have a prairie sod pasture. The pasture should enter into the crop rotation.

Again we advise every dairyman who is producing butterfat for sale to stand by the home creamery.

Is your pasture a real pasture or is it simply a waste piece of land with a barbed wire fence around it?

Flies are bad for milk cows. They will help reduce the flow of milk. Feed heavier, or give fresh cornstalks at night.

Have your cows the so-called "good points"? Can you see any good in them at all? Perhaps there isn't any.

The cow's discomfort results in the owner's dissatisfaction.

Don't be concerned about finding a market for good dairy products. The demand was never better.

Put in a lot of fodder corn. It is one of the most valuable crops grown on the dairy farm.

If you cannot build a stack of grain that will keep, you had better thresh out of the shock, if your grain is shocked.

A good farm is a money maker, but one of the most certain ways to get the money out of the farm is through the good cow.

Some farmers think it isn't necessary to keep the barn clean in the summer time. They change their methods according to the seasons.

While the number of cows in this country increases at the rate of about 5 per cent. each year, the number of consumers in the cities is increasing

twice as rapidly.—*Northwestern Agriculturist*.

The Fruit Garden in July.

Remove all suckers from the fruit trees as soon as they appear. A sharp blow with the side of the hand will usually suffice for this.

Cherries should not be gathered until they are fully ripe. It is a mistake, also, to pick them when they are wet with rain or dew. The stem should not be detached from the fruit. If the cherries are pulled from the stem, thus breaking the skin, they will spoil very quickly.

It is best to thin the fruit, if one desires first class crops. Every peach grower knows the necessity of doing this work, but many apple growers do not follow the practice. The advantage arises from the fact that the great draft on the tree is to make seeds, as more nourishment is required to form the seeds than to make the flesh which grows around them. When there are fewer apples left on the tree less nourishment is required for seed, of course, and the result is much larger and better fruit.

It is a good rule that apples should not be allowed nearer than six inches to each other, but in any case no two specimens should be allowed to touch or the result is sure to be imperfect fruit. The trees should be thinned within six weeks from the time of blooming. If the tree is first shaken many of the imperfect fruit will drop off and the work of thinning be simplified.

Do not forget a second application of hellebore to the currant and gooseberry bushes. It is not safe to rely upon one application. Also use hellebore on the cabbage plants to kill the worms which infest this vegetable. It is best to use it as a spray at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water.

Bordeaux mixture may be used to advantage this month on celery plants, grape vines, raspberry and blackberry bushes. Combined with paris green, bordeaux should also be used on potatoes.

The grape vines should receive attention, especially in the way of training new growth. Pinch off the ends of the laterals bearing fruit in order to force more nourishment into the clusters.—*Suburban Life*.

How to Grow Sweet Corn.

Sugar corn, or sweet corn, is a crop that finds a ready sale, and, as a rule, at good profit. Primarily it is grown as a garden vegetable, but sometimes it is a silage crop or green feeding. There is usually a wrinkled appearance to the dry seed. When used for canning the kernels must be well filled and plump, but still soft and milky.

It requires about 10 quarts of seed for an acre, and is usually planted about the time when the cherry tree is in bloom. It is estimated that from 70 to 80 bushels of corn can be produced on an acre of well-kept land. The best soil is one that is both rich and warm, but any good ordinary soil will do if deeply worked before planting. The plants should be thinned out to 3 inches apart, allowing three stalks to stand to the hill. Planting should be repeated every two weeks. For corn that does not grow more than 4 feet high the hills should be 3 by 3 feet apart. For the taller varieties 4 by 4 feet apart. Just before the corn comes into blossom is the time to remove suckers, but corn growers generally do not bother with it, as suckers do not reduce the number of ears.

With the exception of more intensive culture, the cultivation of sweet corn is the same as that of field corn. The largest crops are grown on a rich, warm, loamy soil that has been well prepared by thorough cultivation and heavy fertilizing with well-rotted barnyard manure. This will also give an earlier crop, important from the fact that it will reach the market when the prices are best.

Some risk is taken in putting the seed in early, and in this case plenty of seed should be used, as much of it is likely to rot should the weather be backward. Some quick-acting nitrogenous fertilizer should be used for an early crop, so immediately available plant food can be secured. This fertilizer should be used in addition to the barnyard manure as stated. The average yield of sweet corn was increased 21 per cent in a test at the New Jersey station by the use of nitrate of soda—25 per cent, when sulphate of ammonia was used and 35 per cent, when dried blood was used. Other features of the test proved that it was advisable to use an abundance of all forms of fertilizers for sweet corn.

Corn may be planted in either hills or drills. When planted in hills it may be cultivated both ways. Place about six kernels in each hill. If planted in drills have the rows 3½ feet apart and the stalks about a foot distant in the row. Since corn needs a considerable amount of water in its growth, and is likely to suffer from drought, shallow cultivation should be practiced to preserve the moisture of the soil.

To have deliciously sweet sugar corn it should be picked in just the right condition—that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture, and plantings should be made frequent enough to always have a supply at this stage.

For market the corn is gathered by breaking off the green ears with the husks on, and is usually sold by the dozen. For canning purposes the crop is grown by contract, and sold for \$3 to \$12 per ton, after all the imperfect ears are removed, and allowance made for extra husks. For home use green corn can be preserved by cutting the kernels from the cob and drying in the sun.—*St. Louis Gardener*.

One Sufficient.

S. P. Orth, assistant United States district attorney, was the government representative at a naturalization hearing over in Toledo the other day.

The applicant for papers, a German, who ran mostly to mustache, had answered all of the questions that had been put to him satisfactorily.

"And do you believe in the principles of polygamy?" asked the judge in ponderous tones.

"Shure," said the German, for the word sounded as if it was something that he ought to be in favor of. Like as not it was something about the constitution.

"Do you know what polygamy means?" thundered the judge.

The applicant confessed that the word was a new one on him.

"Well, I'll make it plain to you," said the court sternly. "Can you get along with one wife?"

"Shure," replied the applicant, earnestly. "One's a plenty, the way prices are."—*Toledo Blade*.

CATTLE DRIVING IN AFRICA.

Experiences of a Drover on a Thousand Mile Trek.

J. J. Reynard, who has just completed the long trek from the north, in conversation with a representative of *The Herald*, gave a few of the experiences of the road. He started from the neighborhood of Fyfe, close to the German East African border, in the April of last year, and reached Lomagundi, over a thousand miles distant, at the beginning of last February.

The journey could be done quicker, but haste often means loss in stock, and in out of the way places of the globe time counts for naught. The first portion of the journey was uneventful. In the second stage of the trip, between Mpika and Serenje, known to cattlemen as starvation area, traveling was slow, food was scarce and the cattle could only proceed by short stages. Fly was bad in places, but this insect only infests short strips of country and by passing through by night loss was averted.

Lions were also persistent and followed the cattle down almost to the Zambezi, but strange to say they did not make their prey. Toward the end of the journey south of the river. Whilst making one of the nocturnal trips across the fly belt, Mr. Reynard had rather an exciting experience with lions. The cattle had been resting throughout the day and at sunset the order to march was given. The herd was split up into four lots, each in charge of a reliable native.

All went well until about 10 o'clock and good progress was being made. The night was excessively dark and suddenly vibrating through the darkness came the roar of lions. The marauders were attacking the last mob of cattle. The herd boys fled in all directions and the cattle stampeded. It was too black to see the attacking force, but the frightened bellow of the cattle and now and then a cry which plainly told a beast had received its death blow was evidence that the lions were at work.

When day broke one of the divisions of cattle was scattered, and it was not until evening that they were all collected. Three cows and calves were found killed and partly devoured. Two other cows were badly mauled. During the trek down the herd was attacked five times by lions, and on one occasion a

NAPOLEON OF OUTLAWS.

How His Gang Terrorized Montana in Its Early Days.

The discovery of gold in Montana in the early '60's caused a stampede which for a time threatened to depopulate the country around Denver. A large number of the dangerous class naturally went in to cultivate the broad, rich field for lawless operations. These desperadoes quickly organized a secret compact body, with signs and grips, with captain, lieutenants, a secretary, road agents, and outriders, who became the terror of the whole region. Henry Plummer, the chief of this extraordinary band and unquestionably the Napoleon of western outlaws, had once been marshal of Nevada City, whence after having twice been imprisoned for murder, he fled to Oregon and thence to Montana. He soon ingratiated himself into the favor of the people by his singularly smooth manners and insinuating address, and ere long was elected sheriff of Beaver County.

Plummer was famed for desperation and skill in the use of a gun, and in a quarrel at Bannock he shot and killed his friend, Jack Cleveland, who was disposed to dispute his title as chief of the outlaws. Plummer was tried for murder, but was acquitted on the ground that the dead man's language had been irritating. At the same time Charles Reeves and a man named Williams, members of the Plummer band, who had fired into a camp of unoffending Indians to see how many of them they could kill at one shot, were tried for murder, and acquitted. Soon thereafter another of the outlaws, George Ives, was conversing in the street with his friend, George Carhart, and taking exception to his speech shot him dead. He also went unwhipped of justice. Another member of the band, Haze Lyon, who had attempted to kill his landlord because the latter had asked him to pay his board bill, was tried and acquitted.

These acquittals gave the outlaws a feeling of security and emboldened them to go forward with their murderous work. Plummer, as sheriff of the county, had it within his power to give the outlaws ample protection. He appointed two of his gang deputy sheriffs. An honest man had been elected sheriff at Virginia City through the influence of the late John A. Creighton and other citizens. Plummer sent word that he would live longer if he would resign in Plummer's favor, and, fearing assassination, he did so. With his robber deputies to execute his orders, Plummer had the people of Montana completely at his mercy, and nowhere was there security of life or property. It developed that one of the deputies was an honest man. Fearing that he might turn informer, Plummer had him sentenced to death by the outlaws and publicly shot by three of them.

The sentiment of the honest men of the community was aroused by these outrages, and the fate of Plummer and his band was soon sealed. A Dutchman, driving some mules to market, was held up in a lonely spot by George Ives, robbed and murdered. His body was taken into Nevada City, and the sight of it stirred the indignation of the law-abiding citizens to the highest pitch. A posse scoured the countryside, surprised accomplices of the murderer, and wrung from them a confession that Ives had committed the crime. Ives was captured and taken to Nevada City, where he was given a trial. The bench was a wagon, and the jury twenty-four honest men. While the trial proceeded citizens stood guard with guns in hand and their eyes fixed upon the outlaws, who had gathered in force to rescue their comrade in crime. Counsel was heard on each side, witnesses testified, and Ives was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The citizens repressed every attempt at rescue and saw the sentence executed. Plummer was finally caught and strangled on a gallows he himself had erected, two of his deputies being put to death at the same time.

A Taste for Red.

"We are all of us more or less creatures of habit," remarked Senator H. D. Money of Mississippi, "and there is no accounting for tastes. For instance, I observed while on a cruise through the West Indies that the natives of those islands insisted upon having red butter. All butter that is shipped to the West Indies must be colored a bright red. Red cravats, red coats and bright raiment of all kinds, find favor in the eyes of the natives of the West Indies. Our failure to recognize the whims and peculiarities of the natives of Central and South America and cater to them is the chief reason in my opinion why our trade in that section of the world has been of such slow growth. Our attitude for many years toward our neighbors to the south of us has been one of superiority; we would teach them what was proper for them to eat, wear, etc. Naturally they resented it. I am glad to say that of late our business men have taken a tumble to themselves, so to speak, and are trying seriously to compete for the South American trade by catering to the wishes and prejudices of the inhabitants.

All the World Wonders.

"I suppose the world wonders how I ever came to marry my husband?" "The part of the world I've talked to wonders how you ever got the chance."—Houston Post.

A Qualified Answer.

Mrs. Frost—Do you like your husband's new camera? Mrs. Snow—I am very much taken with it.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER.

Street Cars Kill and Injure 33,000 Yearly in New York Alone.

According to statistics collected by the Public Service Commission, the street railways of Greater New York are killing people at a greater rate than many of the great wars of history. For the months of February, March, April and May they show that upward of 11,000 were killed and injured in the Greater City by car collisions, by pedestrians being run over, or by vehicles being struck by cars, by accidents accruing from boarding cars or alighting from them, by contact with the electricity which propels the cars and through miscellaneous other accidents connected with urban travel and in which street cars were primarily the cause.

Eleven thousand in four months! This means an average of 33,000 a year. It means, moreover, that in a twelve months' time enough people are killed or injured by the surface cars of Greater New York to populate the towns of New Rochelle, Haverstraw, Hackensack and Long Branch. The six bloodiest battles of the Civil War were Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Chickamauga. The total number killed, wounded and missing in these six battles aggregated less than 105,000. These battles stretched throughout the four years of war in which two valiant armies were doing their best to destroy each other with the best means of destruction that were then at hand. But in these piping times of peace it seems that the street cars of one city alone can bring about almost as many casualties in a given time as could these embattled armies.

According to some statistics which have been compiled by Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, our peaceful vocations cost more lives every two days than this nation lost in battle during the entire war with Spain. "In the United States," this compiler asserts, "there are killed in four years 80,000 more than fell in battle or died of wounds during the four years of the Civil War. Incredible as it may seem, yet it is no less true that in the same length of time we kill 53 per cent more people than two great armies could destroy, equipped with all the weapons of death that ingenuity could then devise and making death and destruction their eager business. We are killing more than twice as many every year as perished by violence in both the French and English armies during the Crimean war. There are more killed and wounded on our railroads every year than the entire losses of the Boer war on both sides in three years."

Turn About.

Mrs. Phelps Stokes, at a dinner in New York, condemned the customary treatment of domestic servants.

"On account of this treatment," she said, "intelligent young men and women keep out of domestic service, despite the good pay and the comfort. But who can blame them? In a court of law, one day, a man cook was testifying, and, simply because he was a cook, everybody there, from the judge down to the crier, felt entitled to call him by his first name. Had he been a cart driver, they would have called him Mr. Smith. But no; he was in domestic service.

"A young governess, a Vassar girl, turned to me during the trial and said that she, as a governess, met with just such treatment on all sides. She said that on the lawn of her country house her mistress once introduced her to a gentleman.

"Miss Jones, so the introduction concluded, 'is our governess, you know.' 'The governess looked at her mistress expectantly, as if waiting for something.

"And," she said—"I beg your pardon—but what does the gentleman do?"

"What do you mean?" said the mistress, laughingly.

"You have told him my occupation," said the governess. "Now I want to know his, so that the acquaintance may start fair."

Episcopal Wit.

"Our Bishop Burgess," said a Garden City man, "is one of the few American clergymen who, being graduates of the famous University of Oxford, are entitled to wear the Oxford hood. At a certain service another bishop, also an Oxford man, nodded towards the officiating clergyman and whispered excitedly to Bishop Burgess:

"Why, look, he has got an Oxford hood on."

"So he has," said Bishop Burgess.

"But he is not entitled to it. He has no Oxford degree," exclaimed the first bishop. "Why, the man is wearing a lie on his back."

"Hush," said Bishop Burgess. "Don't call it a lie. Call it a false hood."

Grows Mushrooms in Tunnel.

A railway tunnel in Edinburgh, by which the Perth and Dundee line formerly gained access to the Waverley station, was abandoned some years ago, consequent upon the construction of a better-graded avoiding line. Then an ingenious person conceived the idea of leasing the tunnel, which is three-quarters of a mile long, and growing mushrooms in it. The venture has turned out a great success.

Changed.

"She used to think women should dress like men."

"What caused her to change her opinion?"

"She found out how little men's clothes cost."—Houston Post.

POPE STUDYING ENGLISH.

Growing Influence of Catholic Church in America the Cause.

Pope Pius X. has taken up the study of English. During a visit of Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College, to the Vatican, his holiness informed the bishop that he has been studying the English language lately, but as yet is not able to speak it, writes a Rome correspondent. Since his election to the papacy his inability to speak English has been a source of regret to Pius X. However, as he said he never thought he should have any need of it, but realizing the drawbacks, is making up for lost time.

No one who visits Rome now can fail to recognize the growing influence of the English speaking church here. Father Phelan of St. Louis spoke of it when he was here on his recent visit, and the announcement just made of the withdrawal of the United States from the jurisdiction of the propaganda further accentuates the changed conditions.

Few stop to think of the number of the cardinals who now have personal knowledge of the growth and influence of the Catholic church in the United States. In addition to the powerful secretary of state, Cardinal Merry Del Val, those who have been in the United States include the former Delegates Santoli and Martinielli, Logue, Gibbons and the Spanish monk Vives y. Tuto, a man of great influence, who was, in his earlier days, a missionary and came very near locating in Cincinnati. Cardinal Gotti, the head of the propaganda, was for several years in Brazil.

A new mark of consideration is the announcement that the Pope has designated Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli to preside at the Eucharistic Congress in London the second week in September, and that he is to have the rank of an apostolic legate.

It is expected to be the greatest gathering of churchmen the English speaking people have had in centuries. Seven cardinals and a legion of bishops will be present. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Farley of New York and Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., are among the American prelates who will be prominent in the proceedings. They will come to Rome after it is over and be here for the beatification of three new saints and the consistory to be held early in November.

It is at this meeting of the cardinals that the long-anticipated bestowal of the new red hats for the United States probably will be made.

A Mohammedan Evasion.

According to one of the tenets of the Mohammedan religion, it is a sin to make a picture of any living thing. The elaborate decorations of the palaces and mosques of the east are almost exclusively made up of ingeniously interlaced geometric designs, arabesques, or flowers, intermixed with sentences from the Koran.

There is a belief among Mussulmans that on the Day of Judgment Allah will demand that the artist who has made an image of a living thing shall endow that image with life, and that, failing to do this, he will be sent to perdition for his sin.

A traveler that had visited a mosque in Algiers found that the tiles with which the building was decorated were adorned with flights of birds. He expressed surprise at this, and asked if the command against such representation was a modern edict.

"Oh, no," answered the pious Algerian to whom he addressed the question. "These are not pictures of living birds."

"But they are painted as if they were flying," the other said in some astonishment.

"Yes," the Mussulman replied; "but do you not see that about the neck of each there is a fine black line? That is to show that the artist painted only dead birds, and the command of the Koran is not violated."

Cheap Charity.

Mother Aphonsa, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, devotes her life to those afflicted with cancer. It is to her that New York owes its admirable Hawthorne Cancer Home. At a recent meeting in aid of the home Mother Aphonsa spoke of charity—a subject whereon, surely, no one could speak with more authority.

She said that too many people went in for cheap charity, that too many resembled a certain railroad president. A manager came to this president and began:

"Old John Faithful's health has broken down. He had to leave last week. After his long service I think, sir, we ought to do something for him, don't you? He's very poor."

"How long has John been with us?" asked the president.

"Forty-seven years, sir."

"He always did his duty?"

"He never missed a day, sir."

"And now he's broken down completely, eh?"

"The chances are he'll never leave his bed," said the manager.

"The poor fellow," said the president. "We certainly must do something for him."

He turned to his secretary.

"Perkins," he said, "make out John Faithful a free pass for life."

Bargain Day for Goodness.

Mother—Come, now, Willie, if you'll only be good I'll give you a penny.

Willie—No'm; I won't be good for less'n 5 cents.

Mother—Why, you were good yesterday for a penny.

Willie—I know, but yesterday was bargain day.—Philadelphia Press.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

We all get fooled in time.

Everyone hates the "I am" man.

A theory works all right until you try it.

How much people enjoy their tongues!

We like warm weather. But it's easily overdone.

You can not afford to have things given to you.

The largest part of some people is the wishbone.

One of the funniest things in this world is a man hater.

We have yet to hear a barber speak well of a safety razor.

Men are always wondering how women keep their hair up.

Do some people ever talk about anything but the weather?

When you are acting unfairly, you are making enemies rapidly.

A man is always expected to speak well of woman and religion.

To want your own way is a very bad habit, for you will never get it.

Every man who works at all, works too hard to fool his money away.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to use musk?

While a man is watching his enemies, his friends get away with him.

There are very few sisters of limited means who do not pool their clothes.

There is a sort of person you hate, and there is no use trying to tolerate him.

Every woman likes to hear a man talk about his kin until she marries him.

You are very lucky if you can send a bill to a man without making him mad.

After all, there is nothing quite so funny as an amateur wearing a uniform.

Every owner of an automobile is disposed to fib when asked about his repair bill.

SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

The population of the earth is 1,479,729,400.

Bryan's telephone number is 16-21 Fairview.

The total membership of the Y. M. C. A. is 437,178.

The population of North America is over 100,000,000.

If a phrenologist is a mind reader, the bumps must be raised letters.

Greatest depth of the Atlantic ocean is 27,366 feet; Pacific ocean, 30,000 feet.

Hans Wagner made thirty-eight doubles, fourteen triples and six home runs in 1907.

The human body contains enough hydrogen gas to fill a balloon that would actually lift the owner into the clouds.

Dr. Wiley says "wifey's poor bread has caused more divorces than any other one thing." Women, this puts it pretty squarely up to you.

Women, Paris believes tailor-made is doomed, and predicts a separate coat with a whole dress under it will be the thing of the future.

The manager of the first baseball team which won a national championship was Hicks Haysburst. He managed the Philadelphia Athletics in 1871.

BRIDGET'S BEAUTITUDES.

Blessed is the soapy water in which the starch is made.

Blessed is the stick of cinnamon put in with each can of pears.

Blessed is the lamp wick which is frayed at the lower end; it will give a better and stronger light.

Blessed is the milk put in the water when making mush for frying. It makes the mush a better brown.

Blessed is the trip to the window or back porch every few hours for a dozen long, deep breaths. It makes housework lighter.

Blessed is the piece of chamols skin kept for polishing the mirrors, best furniture, picture glass, etc. It leaves no lint.

A Random Shot.

"Mr. Cleveland," said a New York banker, "took much to heart the revelations of our rich men's corruption. He told me one day at luncheon that, if these revelations continued, it would be hard to name a multi-millionaire without naming a criminal. He said that an English capitalist came to New York last year with letters to the greatest captains of industry. He dined with one of these captains one night, and after dinner his host's little son was presented to him. He was a fine, well-grown lad. The Englishman patted him on the head, and said, by way of a joke:

"You are a dear little fellow. I hope you'll grow up a better man than your father."

"The Englishman laughed merrily at his joke, but the millionaire father looked grave. And after the boy was gone, the father said, in a heartbroken voice, with tears in his eyes:

"I am indeed grieved that you, sir, a gentleman of education and refinement, should cast reflections on my character, and that, too, in the presence of my son. It is true that the missing stocks were charged to my account, but I was honorably acquitted by the courts."

WITH THE SAGES.

Industry lifts above temptation.—Bovee.

The end of man is an action and not thought be it ever so noble.—Carlyle.

A soul occupied with great ideas performs best small duties.—Martineau.

The highest exercise of charity is charity towards the uncharitable.—Buckminster.

Kindness in ourselves is the honey that blunts the sting of unkindness in another.—Landon.

Mine honor is my life; both grow in one; take honor from me and my life is done.—Shakespeare.

Industry will keep the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, and the purse full.—Simmons.

It is better to try to bear the ills we have than to anticipate those which may never come.—Rochefoucauld.

Doing is the great thing; for if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they will come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

Every thought which genius and piety throw into the world alters the world and makes for its betterment.—Emerson.

To be wiser than other men is to be honest than they, and strength of mind is only courage to speak the truth.—Hazlitt.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstance.—Hume.

Let all your views of life be directed to a solid, however moderate independence; without it no man can be happy, nor even honest.—Junius.

We do not trust men enough. Men will answer to the higher appeal when the poor lover appeal that goes to their selfishness will be lost to them.—Phillips Brooks.

Good deeds are fruitful. Out of one good action a thousand influences proceed, and the harvest is perpetual. If good deeds were utterly barren and uncommodious I would seek after them from a consciousness of their own goodness; how much more shall I be encouraged to perform them that they yield as much profit to myself and others.—Bishop Hall.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

Argentina's area under cultivation is now 36,000,000 acres, comparing with 12,000,000 in 1905.

The number of books exported from Germany by German publishers last year exceeded 42,000,000, weighed 2,100,000 pounds, and were valued at \$10,000,000.

Rio de Janeiro has only one skyscraper. It has nine stories, and is a newspaper office. The only other building in the city that has more than five stories also belongs to a newspaper.

A noted Belgian bacteriologist, Dr. Leon Bertrand, claims that he has discovered a much more powerful serum as a cure for pneumonia than that now in use. It is a bactericidal, not an antitoxic agent.

The starfish, netted, commits suicide. It dissolves into many pieces, which escape through the meshes of the net. Then a kind of resurrection takes place, each piece growing into a perfect starfish.

"The mere fact that a man is sent by his doctor to some particular baths or springs where he sees other invalids confident of a cure makes him think that he, too, can get well," said Dr. R. Murray Leslie, speaking at the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene in London.

SPLINTERS.

Smiles, like beauty, are often only skin deep.

It is easy for the surveyor to see which way the land lies.

A hundred will help you knock where one will help you praise.

Bills—Why do you call her a dream? She is anything but pretty. Wills—I am too charitable to call her a nightmare.

It is human nature to make your circus posters bigger than your show.

Simpson—Do you believe in predestination? Sampson—Not on your life; the Republican party is good enough for me.

If every man had to practice what he preached there would be less preaching.

Boyce—You don't mean to say that you can get all the rest you want by staying at home during the summer? Joyce—Yes, my nextdoor neighbors always shut up their houses and go to the seashore or mountains.

On the Ocean Bottom.

Sitting inside a submarine on an ocean bottom you would be no more conscious of the enormous water pressure without than if you were going to sleep in your own bed. You might remain 24 hours under water without coming up, using only the natural air supplied in the boat without feeling the least uncomfortable. If you wished you might remain down four or five days, tapping the air tank as you needed a fresh supply of air. In the meantime you would bunk over the torpedoes and torture yourself by letting your imagination loose to your heart's content, or you might read by electric light or play cards or dominoes or checkers, the cook serving you with coffee and canned things that can be heated on an electric furnace without causing too much smoke, and making the air disagreeable to breathe.

LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.

Cartridges are coin in Abyssinia. The wings of a fly in flight move 350 times a second.

Irrigation is enlarging the oases of the Sahara desert.

There are 1,000 total abstainers in the English army.

Spain leads in the production of lead. Germany is second.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia.

The coolest part of the day is between 4 and 5 o'clock a. m.

The Forestry Service has administration over 164,000,000 acres of land.

London has thirty-one daily papers and 375 other periodical publications.

The Chinese issued bank notes more than 2,000 years before Christ.

Michigan ranks second of the States of this country in its potato product.

Pressed potato meal is used as a substitute for wood in making pencils.

The Nile river contains a greater variety of fish than any other body of water.

Financial disturbances have had a serious effect on the tide of immigration.

The railroad bridge which connects Venice with the mainland is 12,650 feet long.

French enterprise is gradually overcoming the difficulties of living on the Sahara.

The average price of the American potato last year was 61.7 cents per bushel.

Contracts already let for the work on the New York large canal amount to over \$22,000,000.

The Grand Hall of the recent Bordeaux Exposition will be re-erected for the Marseilles Exposition.

A Siamese jungle is described as a forest of fish-hooks and knives laced together with barbed wire.

The total value of the telegraph and telephone line poles used in this country during 1906 was \$9,471,171.

Roumania is said to hold the prize for illiteracy. Two-thirds of the population can neither read nor write.

The Chinese newspaper is printed in a roll, so that the subscriber may tear off and throw away that portion which he has read.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company may engage in the business of selling power.

The natural gas product of this country ranges in valuation from 5.8 cents per thousand cubic feet in Kansas to 87.9 cents in California.

A recent German estimate of the world's railroads gives them a total length of 563,771 miles. The increase is less than that for six years.

Up to 1906 Pennsylvania produced more natural gas than she could make use of, but now it is necessary to draw upon the supply of West Virginia.

Saskatchewan, Can., will some day be the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, owing to the peculiarly advantageous conditions of its soil.

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments. The "Night Cure," as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, causes nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

A. J. PELLANS.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect May 1, 1908.

THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 11:16 a. m. and 4:16 p. m.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at 10:14 a. m. and at 3:14 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at 6:53, 7:54 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 8:53 p. m. and at 10:20 p. m. for Greenwood and at 11:55 p. m. for Columbus.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. & L. Traction Co., for Louisville and all intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

For information regarding freight service, telephone Home Telephone No. 457.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.
Seymour, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company



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LOUISVILLE-LIMITED CARS leave Seymour SOUTH BOUND for Chestnut Ridge, Crothersville, Austin, Scottsburg, Vienna, Underwood, Henryville, Memphis, Speeds, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 7:08 and 9:08 a. m. and at 1:08 and 7:08 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTH BOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:54, 7:54, 9:54 and 11:54 a. m. and at 1:54, 2:54 and 5:08 for Scottsburg and 5:54 for Louisville, 7:54 for Scottsburg, 9:08 for Louisville and 11:08 for Scottsburg.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.

A. A. ANDERSON, General Manager.
Seymour, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.			
	No. 4	No. 6	
Lv Seymour	12:30 p.m.	5:35 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	1:50 p.m.	6:54 p.m.	
Lv Odon	2:58 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	
Lv Elnora	3:08 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	3:20 p.m.	8:22 p.m.	
Lv Linton	3:34 p.m.	8:36 p.m.	
Lv Jasonville	3:56 p.m.	9:01 p.m.	
Ar Terre Haute	4:50 p.m.	9:55 p.m.	
No. 26, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 7:40 a. m., arrive at Bedford 10:30 a. m.			
South Bound			
	No. 1	No. 3	
Lv Terre Haute	7:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	
Lv Jasonville	7:53 a.m.	12:09 p.m.	
Lv Linton	8:12 a.m.	12:29 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	8:24 a.m.	12:41 p.m.	
Lv Elnora	8:36 a.m.	12:55 p.m.	
Lv Odon	8:47 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	10:05 a.m.	2:20 p.m.	
Ar Seymour	11:15 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Central Station, Chicago.

THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND

Need of Troops at Springfield Is Passing.

SOME OF THEM GOING HOME

Governor Deneen Orders the First Infantry Guard to Return to Chicago Today, Which Is Taken as an Indication That the Danger of Further Serious Trouble Is Over—Friction Has Now Developed Between White and Colored Miners in the Springfield Neighborhood.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—That those in authority here consider that the danger of serious trouble in the race war here is practically over was made evident when Governor Deneen issued orders that the First Infantry, of Chicago, return to that city today.

While the new special grand jury was hearing witnesses in riot cases and citizens were holding a meeting and passing resolutions fitting to the crisis, antagonism between whites and blacks, already responsible for seven deaths and scores of injuries, struck underground. White miners at Woodside coal mine, a mile out of town, and the Tuxhorn mine, four miles distant, refused to work with negroes. The two mines employ about 500 men, about 150 of whom are colored.

The white miners came to President Clark of the Springfield sub-district of the United Mine Workers with the declaration that the negroes were armed and they did not feel safe in the underground darkness with them. On the other hand, it is said that the negroes have armed with no thought of taking initial action, but to protect themselves in event of a repetition of the rioting of Friday and Saturday nights. President Clark said that so far as he knew there had been no clashes between whites and blacks in the mines.

"They are just nervous, I guess," commented the organization leader. "Both races belong to the union and the union will see that no serious trouble arises."

Mr. Clark's office was filled with the white miners who had quit work, new shaven, dressed in honor of the unexpected holiday and gloomily determined not to take chances under the earth. Said one young miner with a rich brogue:

"If they ain't armed they ought to be, and if they are they ought to be disarmed. You can't blame 'em for being nervous, nor you can't blame us for getting away from the kind of nerves that carries a razor. If a chunk of coal broke loose and fell on someone he might think—he probably would, with all this talk—that rioting had started again. Then there would be trouble. I don't know whether the black man next to me has got a gun or a knife, but I suppose he has one or the other, and a man can't mine coal feeling that way."

This and similar stories were poured into Mr. Clark's ear, but he insisted that a mere matter of "nerves" did not justify quitting work, and asserted that the two mines would be working full-handed tomorrow. The whole matter was referred to an examining board, which is spending the day quizzing both blacks and whites as to warlike preparations, if any, down in the shafts. Some of the white men insisted that before they would return to work every negro must be searched at the mouth of the pit before descending. It is claimed that the trouble exists in the Tuxhorn and Woodside mines alone. There are approximately forty coal mines within a radius of ten miles of Springfield. They employ altogether some 6,000 men, about 10 per cent of whom are negroes.

Following Governor Deneen's proclamation calling upon all citizens to aid in restoring order and promoting justice, an enthusiastic meeting of business men was held at the Chamber of Commerce. It was called to order by Dr. E. A. Hall, who introduced E. L. Chapin as chairman. The latter launched into a fiery address, in the course of which he said:

"This is the most extraordinary meeting we have ever held. The question before us is whether law and order shall prevail in this community or whether it shall be committed to the rule of riot, ruin and rebellion. You know about these events and their results in bloodshed and property loss. I believe that out of every ten men in this city nine are law-abiding, faithful citizens. Of the persons in that mob there was not one to whom any of us would entrust a single dollar. Not one of them felt any degree of responsibility for the welfare of this community. Are we going to stand the rule of such a mob; is life so dear and sweet that we would surrender it to cowardice? We love this city, and no mob, large or small, shall defy the law."

A torrent of applause followed the speech and was continued when other orators delivered themselves of similar sentiments, after which resolutions condemning the mob and appealing to the community's sober sense for a restoration of order, were passed.

Satisfaction is expressed by citizens and local newspapers at the personnel of the grand jury which was sent by

Judge Creighton to listen to evidence yesterday afternoon. Its membership is about evenly divided between the city and the smaller towns in the vicinity. E. L. Chapin, who made the opening speech at the citizens' meeting in the morning and who is president of the Business Men's association, was made foreman. Lawyers, merchants and one reporter are among the others on the jury. Some of them, foreseeing a long and arduous task, sought to be excused, but Judge Creighton firmly declined to allow anybody's personal affairs to interfere with his public duty. Not only will the jury take up cases incident to the riots, but will consider the assault case which precipitated the disorder. Mrs. Earl Hallam in this connection has identified George Richardson, a negro, but she is not absolutely certain that the identification is correct. The jury returned an indictment against Richardson, who protests his innocence.

CASE AFTER CASE

Plenty More Like This In Seymour.

Scores of Seymour people can tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills. Many a happy citizen makes a public statement of his experience. Here is a case of it. What better proof of merit can be had than such endorsement?

William Zickler, of South Poplar St., Seymour, Ind., Insurance Agent, says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills sold at C. W. Milhous' drug store. I suffered from pain over my hips and sometimes in the upper part of my shoulder. Doan's Kidney Pills banished the pain across my kidneys and up to date there had been no recurrence. I was told by physician that the trouble was owing to uric acid in my system but since taking Doan's Kidney Pills I think I am about rid of it. They were quiet and effective in ridding me of the back ache and regulating the action of the kidneys secretions."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—A young man who came to Ottawa recently, giving his name as Edward Craven and announcing that he was going into the wine manufacturing business, has been arrested as Edward Cotteringham, treasurer of the Union Traction company of Tipton, Ind. He is charged with having embezzled \$5,000.

Summer complaints and other serious ailments common in hot weather can be traced to the stomach nine times out of ten. Keep the stomach in good order right now by keeping a bottle of Kodol handy in the house all the time, but especially during this month. Take Kodol whenever you feel you need it. That is the only time you need to take Kodol. Just when you need it; then you will not be troubled with sour stomach, belching, gas on the stomach, bloating, dyspepsia, and indigestion. Sold by W. F. Peter drug Co.

Warning Given Negroes.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Another mining camp near Jellico has been cleared of negroes by an armed band. Notice has been served on all negroes within a thirty-mile radius to get out in three days, and even Jellico and LaFollette are threatened. It is reported that a cabin has been burned and six negroes cremated.

Does your back ache? Do you feel sharp pains in the side and small of the back? This is due usually to kidney trouble. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They will promptly relieve weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Sold and recommended by all druggists.

Kentucky Mob Foiled.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 18.—A mob of seventy-five secured the keys to the city jail and with weapons and a rope searched for Will Hornsby, a negro, who is charged with attempting to assault Nita Powell. They were shown through the county jail by the jailer, but did not find the negro. They then left.

While Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup especially recommended for children, it is of course, just as good for adults. Children like to take it because it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. Its laxative principal drives the cold from the system by a gentle, natural yet copious action of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

Shot by His Own Gun.

Dillsboro, Ind., Aug. 19.—Paul Pendergast of Dillsboro, sixteen years old, was shot under the right arm while pulling a shotgun from a wagon at a fishing camp near here. He will die.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, easy, pleasant, sure little liver pills. Sold by all druggists.

A bulge in coarse grain and the failure of the Liverpool wheat market to respond to the break at Chicago, had a strengthening effect on the Chicago market.

If there were more kissing done at home and less at the railroad depot, life in the married state would have more halos.—Palmyra Items.

ONE WAS TAKEN THE OTHER LEFT

Two Girls In Barn When Lightning Struck It.

BOLT SINGLES OUT A VICTIM

Fatality Near Sunman When Lightning Struck a Large Barn Belonging to Adam Sohm, Two of Whose Daughters Were in the Building at the Time—One of the Girls Was Killed and the Other Severely Shocked, While the Structure With Contents Was Destroyed.

Sunman, Ind., Aug. 19.—During a severe wind and rain storm the large barn owned by Adam Sohm, sr., was struck by lightning, destroying the structure and contents. A daughter, sixteen years old, while milking, was struck by a lightning bolt and killed, while another daughter was dangerously shocked. Much damage was done in the neighborhood by the wind. The storm was the most destructive of the season.

DROWNS AFTER SAVING LIFE

Ditcher Goes Swimming in Wet Clothes and Sinks in River.

Rensselaer, Ind., Aug. 19.—David Wheelodon, a ditcher, was drowned in the Iroquois river near here. Omar Osborne, who had been swimming in the river, became exhausted and Wheelodon, who was ditching near by, ran to the river and helped Osborne out. As he had his clothes wet, he said he would swim for a while, but after being in the water a second or so he sank and never came up. Osborne was too exhausted to rescue him, and two old men named Byrd and Hurley were the only other persons within hearing. The body was recovered in about half an hour. Wheelodon leaves a wife and two children.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Dr. Jose Eichberg of Cincinnati was drowned in Big Tupper lake, N. Y., while fishing.

The striking Canadian Pacific railroad mechanics are looking for early assistance from the Order of Locomotive Firemen.

Charged with sprinkling arsenic on food for his wife's breakfast, James Curtin was arrested and lodged in jail at Castkill, N. Y.

As a result of a duel between two brothers at Bosco, La., Benjamin J. Littlepage is dead and Joseph R. Littlepage is badly wounded.

The order of President Roosevelt re-commissioning the officers of the Porto Rico regiment provides that the ranking shall be according to age.

Harry L. Fennell, a young inventor and son of a wealthy family of Oakland, Cal., committed suicide at New York by inhaling illuminating gas.

The home of Wofford Tweed, near Marshall, N. C., was destroyed by fire and his wife, their three children and Mrs. Murray Tweed were burned to death.

The national convention of the Order of Buffaloes in session at Cincinnati selected New Orleans as the place of meeting in 1909 and elected as grand bison, R. M. David, New Orleans.

Contributions to the campaign fund from corporations or from officers of corporations acting as such are not being accepted at Republican national headquarters, according to a statement made by Treasurer Sheldon.

Editors of every Democratic and independent newspaper throughout the United States will be appealed to by the Democratic national committee to start subscriptions for the Democratic campaign fund in their newspapers.

Cramps

Thousands of ladies suffer agonies every month. If you do, stop and think. Is it natural? Emphatically and positively—NO! Then make up your mind to prevent or cure this needless suffering!

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

"I suffered 9 years" writes Mrs. Sarah J. Hoskins, of Cary, Ky. "I had female trouble and would nearly kill me with pain. I tried everything to get relief, but failed, and at last began to take Cardui. Now I can do my housework with ease and I give Cardui the praise for the health I enjoy." Try.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Miss Lizzie McGoffen.
Miss Mary Jarviss.
Mrs. E. F. Peck.
Carrie Phelps.

GENTS.

Mr. Charles Deans.
Mr. Ed Flanders.
Mr. William Piercy.
Mr. Jessie Shattick.
Mr. Harry Weathers.

W. W. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, August 17 1908.

Thinks it Saved His Life.

Lester M. Nelson of Naples, Maine, says in a recent letter: "I have used Dr. Kings New Discovery many years for coughs and colds, and I think it saved my life. I have found it a reliable remedy for throat and lung complaints, and would no more be without a bottle than I would be without food." For nearly forty years New Discovery has stood at the head of throat and lung remedies. As a preventive of pneumonia, and healer of weak lungs it has no equal. Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peter drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Fatally Injured in Wreck.

Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 19.—Conductor David E. Carpenter was fatally injured and brakeman O. D. Mack severely hurt when a caboose on the Elkhart & Western railroad was derailed and turned over seven miles west of here. The derailling was due to spreading rails. The injured men are in the Elkhart hospital. Both have families here. The caboose turned a complete somersault as it went into the ditch, and the men were dashed about as it turned over.

A Grand Family Medicine.

"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters" writes Mr. Frank Conlan of No. 436 Houston St., New York. "It's a grand family medicine for Dyspepsia and liver complications; while for lame back and weak kidneys it cannot be too highly recommended." Electric Bitters regulate the digestive function, purify the blood, and impart renewed vigor and vitality to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peter drug Co., 50c.

Dead at Age of 109.

Remington, Ind., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Mary Wilkins, better known as "Granny" Wilkins, who regarded herself as the oldest woman in the state, is dead at her home in this city. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1799, and she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Watson, having lived 108 years, ten months and nineteen days.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Wins.

Tom More, of Rural Route 1, Cochran, Ga., writes: "I had a bad sore come on the instep of my foot and could find nothing that would heal it until I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Less than half of a 25c box won the day for me by affecting a perfect cure." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peter drug Co.

Now Then - Who Said Biscuits?

Soda Biscuits Beaten Biscuits Raised Biscuits Baking Powder Biscuits

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.

